



Vol. XXVII.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1910-11.

(Ending on 30th September 1911.)



JODHPUR:

Printed at the "Marwar State" Press.

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Administration Report of the Marwar State, 1910-11.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles and has a population, according to the Census of 1911, of 20,57,553 persons. The gross revenue for the year under report was Rs. 80,79,095. The State pays annually to the Government Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the upkeep of 1,500 horses and in addition spent Rs. 4,81,378 during the year in maintaining the Imperial Service Cavalry. The present Chief of the Marwar State is His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja Sri Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur, the head of the Rathor clan.

The Rathors are a branch of the great Solar race of antiquity. They were originally known as Rashtrakuta (pinnacle of the country). Rashtrakuta-Sanskrit form has been changed into Prakrit Ratta-uda which was, subsequently by general use crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Deccan. It appears that they then held some authority in that part of the country. Then comes a historic gap till we reach the fifth century when they flourished in the Deccan. For a century thereafter there is no reliable account of their kingdom forthcoming, but from the 7th century we have an unbroken succession of 19 rulers of the Deccan, beginning from Dantivarma S. 651 (or 594 A. D.) to Karakraj S. 1030 (or 973 A. D.). When the Deccan kingdom broke up, they carved out a new kingdom in Central India, making Kanauj their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaichand, whose descendants migrated into the inhospitable region of Western Rajputana and became rulers of Marwar. In Rajputana the most numerous of the Rajput clans is the Rathor. According to the Census of 1901, they number 1,22,160; next to them in number come the Kachwahs (Jaipur) numbering 1,00,186 and then the Sisodias, (Udaipur) numbering 51,366. The present Maharaja is the 35th Rathor ruler from Siahji and is in his 14th year of age. His Highness the Maharaja has 2 younger brothers Maharaj Umed Singhji, aged 8, and Maharaj Ajit Singhji, aged 4½ years, and also two sisters. The following clans are connected by marriage with Jodhpur:—

Sisodia, Kachwaha, Chohan, Bhati, Panwar, Bagela, and Tunwar.

The younger offshoots of this family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rullam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur spent 18 days of the summer at Abu and returned to Jodhpur on 23rd May before proceeding to England for studies.

2. Notable Events.—A most calamitous event in the modern annals

The lamentable death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur.

of Marwar was the sudden death during the year under report of His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Saramad Rajhai-Hind Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Saheb Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Chief since 1895, and ruler with full powers since 1898 of the Marwar State. His Highness breathed his last on Monday the 20th March in the very prime of his life, after an illness which was the result of a chill caught while motoring from Meerut to Dehli on his way back to Jodhpur which developed into pneumonia and lasted for about nine days. His Highness had high fever even before arriving at Ajmer where he broke journey to see the heir-apparent who was studying in the Mayo College and accordingly hastened to his capital, where he arrived on the 12th March. As his condition was growing serious, Colonel Roberts was specially wired for from Indore; he arrived on the 17th idem and pronounced the case to be a critical one. In spite of all possible care and effort of the medical men in attendance, His Highness passed away peacefully at 4.35 p. m. on the 20th.

The sad event naturally cast a gloom through the length and breadth of the State, for His Highness was regarded with affection and reverence by his subjects whose traditional loyalty to the Chief is quite remarkable. To them the Chief is a veritable father; and His Highness had shown this in a striking manner especially during the terrible days of the famine of 1899-1900. The Marwaris settled in Bombay, Calcutta and other important towns in British India observed deep mourning, like their fellow subjects in Marwar, with a sense of personal bereavement.

His Highness ruled for only 13 years but the period, short though it was, was marked by general administrative and economic progress—the result of fostering care and tender nursing by his uncle—the soldier-statesman, Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singh, who exercised sagacious and wide-awake control at the helm of the administration as Musabib Ala (and for the few years of His Highness's minority as Regent) for over 2 decades, who had firmly laid the lines of good Government so far back as in 1884, which year, in the words of Col. Erskine 'marks the termination of a period of internal disorder and the commencement of an epoch of political regeneration'. The dacoities and crimes of violence were so successfully suppressed that they have not since revived. The introduction of all embracing codified laws, the reorganisation of the Courts of Justice, and the Settlement of the Criminal Tribes, the reformation of Customs Tariff, the demarcation of village boundaries, the assessment of the Havala villages on the Bigori system, the constitution of the Forest Department, the remodelling of the financial system, the adoption of postal unity, the distribution of up-to-date medical relief and the introduction of a number of other useful reforms adapted to the needs of the people were the distinguishing features of his administration which have since been faithfully followed and acted up to. The policy in the direction of Education, Public Works and famine prevention, which he had vigorously laid down, was scrupulously pursued by His Highness the Maharaja. The administrative efficiency would have still further improved, and the results would have been far more successful and beneficial, had the loving salutary supervision of his sagacious uncle been not abruptly removed.

At the very outset His Highness had to fight a gigantic famine in 1899-1900, and how well he fought it with the affectionate guidance and assistance of his illustrious uncle, then Musahib Ala of the State, is a memory that will be treasured by his people for all time to his glory.

The other important achievements of His Highness's reign were:—the affiliation of the Jaswant College to the Allahabad University up to the B. A. standard in 1898, the amalgamation of the local silver coinage with the British Indian Currency in 1900 and the extension, in the same year, of the J. B. Railway from Balotra to the Sindh border in the South West region of the State by nearly 135 miles. All these measures reached completion before the Regent left for China. Heavy expenditure had to be incurred in carrying out a varied programme of beneficent activity. A loan of 25½ lakhs was taken from the Mysore State in connection with the Balotra Shadipali extension, also one of Rs. 36 lakhs from Government to combat an unprecedented famine, and to meet the pressing needs of the administration. These, as also certain unnecessary costly purchases and indiscriminate gifts specially made during the period when the wholesome control of the Regent was removed or when the Regent was away in China, increased the liabilities of the State. The result was a mass of debt; but as the country soon after passed through a succession of good harvests through the bounty of Nature, and recovered from the effects of famine, and as the large irrigational Bundhs, absorbing nearly 25 lakhs of rupees, and the Jodhpur Railway, costing over a crore of rupees, which were constructed during the time of his illustrious father, when Sir Pratap was the Musahib Ala, had developed and contributed their full quota, the State lost no time in regaining its financial stability. Not only was the State debt soon extinguished, but opportunity was taken to push forward the policy of protecting the country against famine by the extension of Railway and irrigation works, which had been steadily pursued for several years during the preceding regime. Large Bundhs, *eg*: Sardar Samand (commenced in 1899) and Edward Samand (commenced in 1900), which were under construction during the early years of His Highness's rule, were completed, and a new Bundh, the Pali Hemawas, was undertaken; and the Railway was extended in the North East portion of the State from Degana to Sujangarh and a light Railway was constructed to connect Bhavi with Pipar Road.

In June 1908 His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on His Highness the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India in appreciation of his staunch loyalty to the Imperial throne. Two years later His Highness received the higher distinction of the G. C. S. I., as a further mark of the King-Emperor's appreciation; and His Highness signalled this felicitous event by remitting a revenue of about Rs. 24,000 a year in the shape of Customs duties abolished or reduced on a large number of commodities.

His Highness cherished the very highest regard for Their late Majesties the King Edward and the Queen Victoria, towards the memorials of both of whom he made handsome donations. He contributed one lac of rupees to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, and this sum was subsequently augmented by the remission of a large portion of the duty leviable on the Makrana marble

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which is being utilised in the construction of the Memorial. To the All-India-King Edward Memorial Fund he not only gave the maximum contribution himself but induced all his Sardars and officials to make loyal contributions. To the Rajputana Memorial he had at first donated Rs 10,000, but a few days before his death, seeing that the funds were insufficient, he added another Rs. 10,000. In the Mayo College he took a special interest; he believed in its useful work, and when he wanted to show his admiration of Lord Minto's administration, he gave a lac of rupees to that institution for improving the surroundings as a memorial of His Excellency's beneficent Viceroyalty.

In his private life His Highness was extremely unassuming and was accessible to all; the poorest of his subjects had no difficulty in approaching him and could be sure of receiving a courteous reply; he was also the most hospitable of hosts; but perhaps his most distinguishing characteristic was an innate kindness of heart and sweetness of temper which never failed him even under the severest trials and vexations of life and of which some people took undue advantage. His Highness was not blessed with a sound constitution or the best of health. As early as 1901, it had become necessary for him to undertake a prolonged trip to Europe to take the waters, when incidentally he had the distinction of being the first of the Rajput Chiefs to personally pay court to His Majesty the late King Emperor. His Highness's health was particularly bad in the years 1906 and 1907 when he had to undergo repeated operations for the extraction of tuberculous glands; but even in the greatest physical sufferings he displayed uncommon courage and endurance. He was a sportsman of the very first rank and took keen interest in Polo, Pigsticking and Racing. By several triumphs on the polo ground in India, he upheld, as far as his health could permit, the reputation of Jodhpur as the home of Polo, and he once won the blue ribbon of the Indian turf (the Viceroy's cup) at Calcutta.

Another equally outstanding feature of his personality was loyalty to the Suzerain Power—the acknowledged Dharma of the Rajputs. During his minority and the 3 following years, before his uncle had succeeded to the Idar Gadi, the Imperial Service troops served the Empire on 3 different occasions. In 1897-98 the first regiment formed part of the reserve brigade of the Tirah Field force, 2 detachments of which were employed on convoy duty; while Maharaja Dhiraj Colonel (now Major General) Sir Pratap Singh took active part in the Campaign. In 1899-1900, in addition to 16 picked horses presented by His Highness, 194 horses of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry were despatched to the Transvaal. The Jodhpur Lancers with Sir Pratap Singh at their head saw active service in China in 1900-01. In recognition of the signal services, rendered on this occasion, the Supreme Government permitted the Imperial Service Troops to bear on its colours and appointments the honorary distinction "China 1900." In 1902 the Government of India showed its further appreciation by presenting 4 Chinese guns to the State.

His Highness further displayed his devotion to the Supreme Government by co-operating in the suppression of those unhealthy and dangerous growths in the political life of India—sedition and anarchic crime,—by enacting the Marwar Sedition Act in 1909 and issuing a warning to his faithful people

against associating themselves with any seditious party or scheme in which the slightest breath of disloyalty was discernible.

The ceremony of installing His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja-dhiraj Saramad Rajhai-Hind Maharaja Sri Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur on the State Gadi came off at 8-10 A. M. on Wednesday the 5th April at the Fort, where had assembled all the European ladies and gentlemen present at the station and the Sardars and officials of the State, besides the Resident, W. R. States, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bundi and Kishengarh as also the deputations from other States. At 6-15 A. M. His Highness the Maharao of Bundi, who is the maternal uncle, with a view to terminate the mourning of the late lamented Chief, presented the saffron coloured turban to the young Maharaja and tied it round his head. The "Singar Chowki" or installation chair was subsequently consecrated by reciting the sacred Mantras and His Highness occupied it a few minutes before the actual ceremony. After the usual ceremonies had been gone through, a salute of 125 guns was fired from the battery. The Chiefs of Bundi and Kishengarh who were standing alongside on the platform then came forward and made the formal Nachrawal and the nobles and officials of the State in order of their precedence presented Nazars to His Highness the Maharaja, while the European gentlemen and ladies present showered flowers. At about 10 A. M. His Highness left the Singar Chowki amidst a salute of 15 guns, (signifying, according to custom, the number of his years and one in addition) and proceeded to the Daulat Khana, where the Resident paid the formal visit and made a speech in Hindustani conveying the congratulations of the Supreme Government on, and their recognition of, His Highness' accession to the Marwar Gadi. Thence His Highness went to the shrine of Chawanda Mataji, his family goddess, when a salute of 11 guns was fired. Other temples in the Fort were subsequently visited in their proper order and His Highness ultimately repaired to the Zenana Mahal and presented Nazars to his great-grandmothers, grandmothers and mothers.

In the middle of May, Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh G. C. S. I., K. C. B., A. D. C., abdicated the *Gadi* of Idar State (to which he had succeeded some 10 years previously) in order to take up the post of Regent of the Jodhpur State, which His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to offer him. This matter is alluded to again in greater detail at page 7.

According to previous arrangements made for the education of the young Maharaja in England, His Highness left Jodhpur on 25th May with Captain A. D. Strong as guardian and Thakur Dhokal Singh as the Jagirdar in attendance, and embarked from Bombay on the 27th idem.

His Highness the Maharaja Regent who, as an A. D. C. to the King Emperor, was invited to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty in London, embarked on 27th May. The University of Oxford in recognition of his distinguished career conferred the Honorary degree of D. C. L. on him. His Highness returned from

England in July, landing at Bombay on the 14th idem, where he received a most enthusiastic welcome from the local Marwari community. He reached Jodhpur on the 23rd idem.

The following ceremonials were observed in the State on the 22nd June 1911 in honour of the Coronation in London
 Observance of the Coronation of Their Majesties. of Their Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India:

1. The day was observed as a public holiday.
2. A Darbar was held at the Ratanada Palace at 9. 30 A.M. in which the Resident, the Vice President and other Members of the Council and the principal nobles and officials of the State took part.
3. The Royal salute of 101 guns was fired from the Fort.
4. A Gymkhana was held in the afternoon.
5. A State banquet was given at the palace to which all European ladies and gentlemen, members of the Chief's family and principal Sardars of the State were invited.

His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer the title of Maharaja Bahadur and to grant a personal salute of 17 guns to
 Titles conferred. His Highness Major General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Sahib G. C. S. I., K. C. B., L. L. D. D. C. L., and A. D. C., so long as he remained Regent of the Jodhpur State.

The Supreme Government was pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur on Thakur Chain Singh of Asop.

The contributions from the people of Marwar to the Edward Memorial
 Edward Memorial. Fund aggregated Rs 17,036 on 30th September 1910. A further sum of Rs 1990 was collected during the year under report and remitted to the Alliance Bank Simla, Ajmer Branch; the total contributions from Marwar State, therefore, aggregated Rs 19,026

3. **Visits.**—His Highness the late Maharaja paid flying visits to Calcutta, Lucknow, Meerut and Ajmer.

In consequence of His late Highness's lamented demise, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, H. H. the Maharao of Bundi, H. H. the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar, H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh, H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, H. H. the Raja of Rutlam, H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and H. H. the Maharaja of Jhalawar and Raj Kunwars of Shahpur and Danta paid personal condolence visits, and deputations were received from the Kashmir, Baroda, Gwalior, Jaipur, Udaipur, Nabha and Jhind States.

The Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Elliot) Colvin, Agent to the Governor General, paid 4 visits to Jodhpur. During the first visit which lasted five days from 8th to 12th April 1911, he motored direct from the Railway Station on arrival to the Fort to pay a condolence visit to His Highness. During the second visit, (22nd-23rd May) he inaugurated the new administration on the latter date, leaving the station a few hours later. The third visit lasted from 4th to 7th July and the fourth from 30th August to 1st September.

4. **Changes in the personnel of the Administration.**—Lt. Col. K. D. Erskine, C. I. E., Resident, Western Rajputana States, having been transferred to the Kashmir Residency, Major C. J. Windham, I. A., took over charge on 15th October 1910.

In consequence of the minority of His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur, the Supreme Government appointed His Highness Major General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., L. L. D., D. C. L., A. D. C., Regent of the Jodhpur State. His Highness is grand-uncle to the Chief and has rare administrative experience acquired mostly in Jodhpur itself and partly in the Idar State, which he abdicated in order once again to give Jodhpur the benefit of his loving guardianship, pre-eminent prestige and ripe judgment during the critical years of the Chief's minority. He arrived on 21st May 1911 by a special train and was received with all the necessary formalities. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, who came on the following day, held a formal Darbar in the Council Hall on 23rd May, where he announced the orders of the Supreme Government appointing His Highness Major General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh as Regent of the Jodhpur State, and nominating a Council of Regency with the Maharaja Regent as President, Maharaj Zalim Singhji Sahib, as Vice President (Senior Member), Maharaj Fateh Singhji Saheb, as Military Member, Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji as Member for Public Works Department, a British Officer, [Mr. G. B. Goyder] as Finance Member, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Dasji as Judicial Member, Pandit Syama Behariji Misra as Revenue Member and Rao Sahib Laxmi Das Sapat as Secretary.

CHAPTER II.

5. **Administration of Land.**—The total number of towns and villages according to the Census of 1911 was 4,056½. Of these 690 Khalsa villages (307 single and 383 double-cropped) are directly administered by the Darbar, 6 single-cropped alienated villages having reverted to Khalsa and 2 double cropped Khalsa villages having been awarded in Jagir by His Highness the late Maharaja during the year under report. This number is exclusive of one village Netrar in Mallani, whose revenues are farmed out by the Hakim.

Of the 690 Hawala villages 606 are regularly assessed on the well-known Bigori System (or revenue proportionate to crop outturn) which from its elasticity to provide automatic relief is peculiarly adapted to the conditions of the country, liable, as it is, to violent fluctuations in consequence of the capriciousness of the monsoon. The remaining 84 are at present either summarily assessed or worked on the Batai System.

In consequence of the net increase of 4 villages, the total fiscal area of assessed villages rose from 23,85,001 acres to 23,92,858 acres. Of this, the area available for cultivation was 19,25,749 acres and the remaining area, which is about 1/5 of the entire area, consisted of unculturable waste including forests. Excluding the area of culturable waste, the extent of land under actual occupation was 14,17,832 acres against 14,10,679 acres last year or nearly three-fourths of the total area available for cultivation. It consists of:—

Dry (Kharif)	...	...	12,25,779	Acres.
Sewaj (unirrigated Rabi)	...	...	89,906	„
Wet (Irrigated Rabi)	{ Sweet wells ...		66,765	„
	{ Saline wells ...		35,382	„

The area actually under crop during the year under report was 71,250 acres under Rabi and 6,30,725 acres under Kharif against 1,06,287 acres and 6,46,549 acres respectively of the last year.

The quantitative deficiency of the preceding year's rainfall caused a serious shortage of water in the bunds, and hence the area under wheat and gram crops suffered a contraction of about 43 per cent.

The Kharif harvest of 1910, on the other hand, was fairly satisfactory brought about by seasonable distribution of the monsoon. Though there was a shrinkage in the area under Mung, Til, Gawar and grains grouped under the head "Others" which accounts for the slight decrease as compared with the figures of the last year, yet there was a very satisfactory extension of area under Bajri (the staple food of the country), Jawar, Moth, Maize, and cotton crops, the yield of which was fairly normal.

It will thus appear that the deficiency of the spring harvest was counter-balanced by the splendid out-turn of the Kharif, which is the main crop of the country. The year, therefore, was on the whole a prosperous one and may fairly be grouped with the lucky cycle of the 3 years that preceded it.

6. **Irrigation.**—The subjoined statement gives details of the area irrigated by the principal Bundhs and the fees realized as compared with those of the previous year. It would show that owing to the scanty supply of water the

area irrigated shrank from 31,083 acres to 23,721 acres, the contraction being particularly noticeable in the case of Jaswant Samand

	Bunds.			IRRIGATED AREA IN ACRES.		IRRIGATION FEES.	
				1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.
						Rs.	Rs.
1	Jaswant Samand	...	...	10,848	5,329	63,415	27,716
2	Sardar Samand	...	...	7,975	7,894	40,925	31,845
3	Jograwas	...	...	837	704	3,024	2,744
4	Kharda	...	...	1,424	1,034	6,817	5,759
5	Edward Samand	...	...	1,937	1,844	7,340	3,306
6	Chopra	...	...	1,742	1,426	10,911	8,727
7	Sowania	...	...	48	46	221	71
8	Bombolai	...	...	78	103	517	218
9	Bisalpur	...	...	514	46	1,720	271
10	Gunamand	...	...	432	405	2,550	2,386
11	Loria	...	...	327	410	2,405	1,202
12	Miniari	...	...	720	...	2,658	...
13	Sadri	...	...	1,313	1,160	7,044	6,685
14	Sumer Samand	...	...	1,484	2,409	6,905	7,438
15	Bagole	...	...	20	...	112	...
16	Magartalao	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Surpura	...	...	472	291	1,233	660
18	Jon Bund	...	...	912	620	2,375	1,619
	Total	...	...	31,083	23,721	1,60,372	1,00,647

There were 7,626 wells against 7,555 in the fiscal area, or an increase of 71 due to the reversion of Jagir villages. Of these, 2,375 are of saline water, which produce only one crop of wheat and barley, and 5,251 are of sweet water and produce double crops. Of the total number 4,891 wells only were worked during the year.

There is a very satisfactory increase in the live-stock in the Khalsa villages due to the abundance of good pasturage and a bumper crop of fodder as evidenced by the statistics embodied in Appendix XVIII. This may fairly be regarded as an index of general prosperity in the whole territory. The addition to the live-stock represents a substantial gain, as they form the chief wealth in a pastoral country like Marwar.

There has been a slight decrease in the ploughs worked with 2 bullocks, but this has been more than counterbalanced by a significant rise in those worked with one bullock.

In consequence of improved agricultural conditions, taccavi advances were much fewer than last year. The total amount outstanding at the close of last year was Rs. 78,826 whereas Rs. 3,405 were advanced during the year. Out of the total of Rs. 82,231, Rs. 7,863 (principal Rs. 6,629, interest Rs. 1,234) were recovered.

The land revenue demand under different heads for the year under report stood at Rs. 13,51,559 of which Rs. 12,19,503 or 90 per cent were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,32,056 only, out of which Rs. 83,560 were remitted on account of the shrinkage of the Rabi cultivated area and Rs. 22,954 are awaiting sanction for remission, being irrecoverable owing to the absence or poverty of the cultivators concerned; so that the actual deficiencies in the collection amount to Rs 25,542 or nearly 2 p. c.

The total amount remitted to Treasury aggregated Rs. 12,29,025 comprising as under:—

	Rs.
Actual realizations of Raj demand after payment of Rs. 45,335 on account of Chowdhar and Malba Cesses.	11,74,168
Recovery of arrears	24,865
Recovery of Taccavi loan	7,863
Patta fee	16,585
Miscellaneous	5,544

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 90,170 against Rs. 90,384 last year. Excluding Rs. 9,713 paid to the Jagirdars for their share in jointly owned villages, and Rs. 3,405 advanced as taccavi and Rs. 2,290 expended in well-sinking, the actual cost of collection comes to Rs. 74,762 against Rs. 72,885 of the preceding year giving a percentage of 6.1 to the gross revenue. It consisted of:—

	Rs.
Establishment	64,690
Contingencies	2,305
Travelling allowance	1,527
Printing	851
Kanungoes	1,724
Miscellaneous	3,665

7. **External Boundary.**—The boundary dispute with the Sirohi State in the neighbourhood of Amli, reference to which was made in the last year's report, has not been finally disposed of. It threatened to break out into open hostility between the Sirohi border.

rival claimants on the border; but the timely precautions adopted by this Darbar alone prevented an actual breach of peace.

Ajmer border.

The boundary dispute between Nand of Ajmer and Thaonla of Marwar, alluded to in the last year's report, is still pending.

Thar & Parkar border.

Repairs to boundary marks between Chachro and Nagar talukas were executed.

The boundary pillars near Barwar (Marwar-Kishengarh border) having tumbled down, they were repaired in the presence of the representatives of both the Darbars.

Kishengarh border.

The Hakim of Bap (Jaisalmer) having reported the removal of 2 boundary pillars by the inhabitants of Baodi (Marwar), the Jaisalmer Darbar forwarded a representation through the Resident, Western Rajputana States; an enquiry was accordingly instituted, which showed that the complaint was quite groundless. The Kherwa (Jaisalmer) people had on the other hand unwarrantably extended their cultivation on the disputed area and the attention of the Jaisalmer Darbar was drawn to the encroachment.

Jaisalmer border.

Five boundary marks between Lotawada (Marwar) and Magaro (Meywar) having been reported by the Hakim of Bali to be in a delapidated condition, the Meywar Darbar were approached through the Resident, and they have expressed their willingness to depute their Motmid to have the pillars repaired in co-operation with the Marwar Hakim on a date to be fixed.

Meywar border.

8. **Revenue Settlement.**—The work connected with Revenue Settlement has long been practically finished; but as alienated villages continue to revert to Khalsa, the work also lingers on; but it is to be regretted that the out-turn during the year has not been quite satisfactory, as only 6 villages were field-surveyed, the records of 2 villages only were attested and those of 4 villages only were faired. The officer in charge has been called upon to devote more time and attention to it.

The memo. given below gives the details of the villages dealt with.

	Total number of villages to be dealt with including 6 reverted during the year.	Villages dealt with.	Balance.
Field survey	12	6	6
Attestation of Record	14	2	12
Fairing of settlement record	25	4	21

In addition to this, 11,227 leases, conferring occupancy rights, were issued during the year, which yielded a fee of Rs. 16,585.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

9. **Legislation.**—Appendix II contains a list of the various acts and codes that are in force in the State. Most of these follow the main and broad principles of the British Indian enactments, so as to suit the local usages and simple requirements of the people.

Legislation work during the year was confined to the promulgation of rules to regulate and control the hackney carriages that ply in and around the Jodhpur City.

10. **Military.**—The Marwar Forces were, as usual, composed of:—

1. Imperial Service Lancers locally known as the Sardar Risala.

2. Regular Forces { Artillery.
Pergana Garrison.
Sadar Infantry.

3. Irregular Forces.

4. The Jagir Levies.

11. **Imperial Service Cavalry.**—It consists of two Regiments having an authorised strength of 605 and 303 in the 1st and 2nd Regiments respectively but the strength at the close of the year was 604 and 302 respectively as shown below:—

		Ist Regiment.	2nd Regiment.
Native Commissioned Officers	...	21	11
Non-commissioned Officers	...	107	51
Fighting men	...	477	240
Total	...	605	302

Cost, The cost of maintenance of both the Regiments was Rs. 4,81,378 only.

The Commanding Officers of both the Regiments, viz., Thakur Pratap Singh and Maharaj Sher Singh, as representatives of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers, attended the Coronation ceremony of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in London during the summer, each with a non-commissioned officer as orderly, and received Coronation medals.

The following are the details of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who attended the Imperial Service Troops Classes of instruction in various branches and obtained qualification certificates.

Instruction.

One non-commissioned officer from the 1st Regiment and one from the 2nd Regiment attended the military sketching class at Roorkee and got certificates of qualification.

One officer from the 1st Regiment and one from the 2nd attended the Pioneer Class at Faridkote and were duly qualified.

One sowar has been sent from the 2nd Regiment to the Veterinary Class at Lahore, for receiving instruction as a Veterinary Assistant, the course of which extends to 3 years.

The assistant armourers of both the Regiments went through a course of instruction at Kirkee Arsenal and obtained first class qualification certificates.

One officer from each of the two Regiments attended the 24th class of musketry Imperial Service Troops at Meerut and one officer from the 2nd and one non-commissioned officer from the 1st Regiment attended the 25th class of musketry.

The Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry held an inspection at the end of January 1911 and reported favourably on the progress made by the Regiments. The Inspector General Imperial Service Troops, who personally inspected both the Regiments in February 1911, remarked that the training of the Regiments during the past year was quite satisfactory. He seemed to be favourably impressed with the smart and intelligent appearance of the rank and file.

It is a matter of gratification that the scheme of good service and good conduct pay to non-commissioned officers and men has brought about a distinct improvement in the discipline of the Regiments, as a further drop in the number of discharges and deserters from 34 (and not 39 as shown in last year's report) to 27 abundantly shows.

12. **Regular Forces.**—The strength of the regular forces consisted of:—

	Artillery.	Pergana Garrison.	Sadar Infantry.
Native Commissioned Officers ...	2	...	35
Non-commissioned Officers ...	6	4	110
Fighting men ...	272	153	806
Total ...	280	157	951

In the Jodhpur Artillery there were 89 casualties (3 deaths and 86 discharges, desertions etc. including 20 transferred to the Pargana Garrison), whereas 120 recruits were enlisted to fill up these and previous vacancies. The Pergana Garrison wherein there were 20 casualties was reinforced by a like number received by transfer as aforesaid; so that the strength of both these arms stood at 280 and 157 against 249 and 157 respectively of the previous year. The upkeep of these two arms cost Rs. 42,505 (including followers).

The serviceable guns last year numbered only 60. But this year 6 smooth bore 9 pounders 10 cwt. guns with carriages and limbers, which His Excellency Lord Minto during his visit to Jodhpur in November 1908 had kindly promised to present to the Darbar in consideration of their staunch loyalty and devotion, were received. They now form a useful addition to the State equipment.

In the Infantry there were 191 casualties against which 175 men were recruited so that the total strength of the Infantry fell short by 16 men as compared with the sanctioned strength. The cost of maintaining the force aggregated Rs. 1,16,571 against Rs. 1,19,899 last year. The fall is due to vacancies and allocation.

The efficiency of these forces was well maintained during the year under report.

13 Irregular Forces—181 camel sowars and 315 foot soldiers are detailed on duty in the various Hakumats, the latter for furnishing guards to the branch Treasuries and lock-ups and the former for prompt execution of Hakumat orders. Their maintenance cost the Darbar Rs. 57,021 against Rs. 50,243 of the previous year, the increase being due to the vacancies having been filled up.

14. The Jagir Levies.—The irregular contingent provided by the Jagirdars numbers 3913 (3641 armed horses and 544 armed foot=272 horses, 2 foot soldiers being equivalent to one horse). Out of these 1620 horses and 182 foot have been commuted to cash and 466 horses and 90 foot temporarily exempted from service on account of the levy of death duties and other causes. The irregular Militia available for service was therefore 1555 horse and 272 foot and they were distributed as under:—

	Present.		Absent.	
	Horse.	Foot.	Horse.	Foot.
Employed on regular Police duty	193	100	7	4
„ „ miscellaneous Police duty	121	8	12	1
„ at the Hakumats	552	72	98	17
„ on Postal Escorts	229	6	4	...
„ at the Land Revenue department	123	12	2	2
„ at the Customs Department	30	3	1	...
„ at Railway Stations	57	2	1	1
„ under the Superintendent, Didwana.	22	...	...	...
„ Marwar Vakils at Abu, Ajmer, Beawar &c.,	39	3	...	...
„ at Abkari, Forest and other departments.	32	41	32	...
Total	1398	247	157	25

15. **Police.**—The police force as it stood on 30th September 1911 consisted of 1 Inspector General, 5 District Superintendents, 2 Instructors, 22 Inspectors, 1 Special Officer, 78 Sub-Inspectors, 196 Naiks and Havaldars, 1253 Constables and 282 Jagir Contingent and 161 *Non-effectives*, giving a total of 2001 against 1865 last year. There has been a further satisfactory increase in the literacy of the force, as the percentage of literate persons to the actual strength, excluding non-effectives and Jagir Contingent, which stood at 41·5 in 1909-10 has risen to 43·7. This increase is noticeable among men, as the number of officers in the force remained almost unchanged.

The strict supervision exercised by the member in charge over the working of the Police, as disclosed by the comprehensive graphic returns periodically received from the Inspector General of Police, referred to in the last year's report, resulted in appreciably raising the percentage of departmental and judicial punishments from 13·7 to 23·9. During the year 76 men were dismissed, 78 officers and 310 men fined, degraded or suspended and 16 men judicially punished, against 1 officer and 110 men dismissed, 78 officers and 331 men fined, degraded or suspended and 1 officer and 11 men judicially punished last year.

Likewise there was a satisfactory increase in the number of rewards earned by the members of the force both in money and by promotion as the former rose from 60 to 72 and the latter from 34 to 43.

The total cost of maintenance of the Police force during the year aggregated Rs. 2,17,152 as against Rs. 2,27,153 of the preceding year and consisted of:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Pay and allowances ...	Rs. 2,10,323	Rs. 2,10,006
Dress and accoutrements ...	„ 15,513	„ 5,312
Miscellaneous charges ...	„ 1,317	„ 1,534

The holding off of the monsoon and the consequent failure of the Kharif harvest are the main cause of the slight increase in the total volume of crime and a more noticeable inflation under the heinous offences, in the latter part of the year, which the annual returns display. The total number of cognisable offences rose from 1641 to 1671 and the heinous offences from 62 (Murder 12, Dacoity 5, Highway robbery 45,) to 79 (Murder 14, Dacoity 10 and Highway robbery 55).

The number of offenders *challaned* during the year was 1022 as against 972 last year; out of them 540 against 465 were convicted, 236 against 227 were acquitted and discharged. The percentage of conviction therefore compares favourably both as regards arrests and convictions being 49·7 and 52·83 against 44·66 and 47·84 respectively of the year before.

In the recovery of stolen property there was a very satisfactory improvement during the year; Rs. 81,062 worth property having been recovered out of Rs. 1,63,026 worth stolen. This is equivalent to a percentage of nearly 50, which in comparison with 27·40 in 1908-09 and 30·51 in 1909-10 is remarkable.

1 murderer, 1 dacoit, 8 highway robbers and 3 house-breakers were apprehended and a prisoner who had escaped from the Barmer lock-up was recaptured; and 85 cases of highway robbery and theft of preceding years were successfully traced out. With a view to promote detective skill among the members of the staff a special allowance was sanctioned as reward for distinguished service, which was secured by one Sub-Inspector during the year.

The following are the more noteworthy matters of interest in connection with the progress of work of the Police department during the year:—

2 Sub-Inspectors were sent to the Phillour Training School. Pucca buildings on a standard plan have been erected at eleven places to accommodate the Police Thana and at one place it was in course of construction when the year closed.

The Police entrusted by the different courts with the recovery of arrears outstanding against the Jagirdars and others, succeeded in realizing a sum of Rs. 10,138. A special post was created of a Sub-Inspector who was to devote his whole time exclusively to the work of detection without being hampered by routine office work.

16. **Settlement of Criminal Tribes.**—With a view to discriminate between those who have taken to honest means of living and those who still retain criminal proclivities, the criminal tribes of Marwar are broadly divided into 2 classes. Class A embraces the Baories and the Sansis as a tribe and a limited number of Minas, Bhils, Kolis and Bagris who are habitual offenders; while the other members of these 4 tribes who are reclaimed form Class B. The members of the former class are duly registered and their movements are carefully watched.

The number of registered male adult members of Class A is 6472 against the same number in the last year. Out of these 5793 were present at the close of the year against 6087 last year. The apprehension of scarcity caused by the partial failure of the rains, which generally stimulates emigration, accounts for the increase in the number of absentees.

The total population of Class A including women and children was 20,338 as per details given below;—

Baoris	...	...	...	19,678
Sansis	...	...	...	518
Bhils	...	...	...	50
Minas	...	...	...	34
Koli	...	...	...	1
Bagris	...	...	...	57

The members of Class A held 1,84,618 Bighas and 12 Biswas of land against 1,75,476 Bighas and 12 Biswas last year, showing an increase of 9142 Bighas due to the addition of fresh land which had been allotted to them during the year. The number of cattle also rose from 17,595 to 22,171. On an average each male adult present had over 31 Bighas of land and $3\frac{1}{2}$ head of cattle as against 29 and 3 respectively in the preceding year.

At the close of December 1910 there were 1,373 persons of bad character, who had been more than once convicted and punished. Out of these 115 died and were consequently struck off the register and 81 were added during the year under report so that the total at the close of the year stood at 1,339.

There are 4 special colonies of Class A at Dudor, Sojat, Sadri and Jaswantabad.

These colonies used to absorb a good deal of Darbar money annually in the shape of Taccavi and other advances, which were seldom, if at all, recovered, and the result was an accumulation of debt. With a view to promote habits of industry and of thrift, among the people settled in the colonies, honest local Bohras were persuaded to lend them money for agricultural purposes at reasonable rates of interest. This scheme has proved a success, in as much as after satisfying the claims of the Bohras and paying the Bigori dues, the colonists were able to pay a sum of Rs. 1,285/- in part liquidation of the arrears due to the Darbar.

To the close supervision exercised and sale of superfluous cattle may be attributed the reduction in the amount of debt due by the members of Criminal Tribes which fell from Rs. 1,72,162 and 5,153 Mds. to Rs. 1,71,778 and 4,853 Mds.

17. **Courts of Justice.**—The post of Judicial Secretary and Assistant to the Mehkma Khas which had been created in January 1910 on the Junior Member reverting to his substantive appointment on the Ajmer Commission was abolished in April 1911 when the services of Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das were again borrowed from the Supreme Government. By the administrative changes referred to in the first chapter, the Rao Bahadur became Judicial Member of the Regency Council.

The post of Superintendent of Mallani was abolished on the death of the permanent incumbent last year, and the Bankruptcy Court was reamalgamated with the Court of Sardars which was placed under the charge of a qualified Judge in the person of Kunwar Chain Singh, M. A., L. L. B., with the Thakur of Rian as Joint Judge. The number of judicial tribunals at the close of the year stood accordingly at 30 Darbar Courts (6 Sadar Courts, 1 Superintendent's Court and 23 Hakumats Courts) and 48 Jagirdars' Courts

18. **Criminal Justice.**—The generally unfavourable agricultural conditions and the high prices of edible grains that marked the last quarter of the year under report are reflected in the criminal records of the State, both the Police and the Judicial returns disclosing an increase of 30 and 920 offences respectively over the last year's figures. The latter seem to have been inflated by numerous complaints of a petty, false or frivolous character reported direct to the local Magistracy. In the details the two classes of returns differ considerably, as will appear from the memo relating to the more heinous offences given below:—

Description of offences.			No. according to Police returns.	No. according to Judicial returns.
Murder	...	...	14	9
Dacoities	...	...	10	3
Highway robberies	...	...	55	58

The reason is not far to seek. The offences as disclosed by the Judicial returns do not all appertain to the year they figure under; many of the serious offences such as murder and dacoity must have dragged their weary length from the preceding year or years, whereas a number of those that actually occurred during the year must have been still under Police investigation when the year closed. In order to judge of the criminality of a year it is not the Judicial record which furnishes a true index; but we must look to the statistics of offences reported to and investigated by the Police agency which discloses the actual state of crime.

The subjoined memo giving the statistics of the heinous offences reported during this and the preceding year shows that while the cases of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and grievous hurt were practically the same in number as last year, those of highway robberies, thefts, and cattle lifting were above and that of dacoities below last year's figures considerably.

	Murder.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Grievous hurt.	Dacoity.	Highway robbery	Theft.	Cattle lifting.
1910-11	9	5	70	3	58	582	252
1909-10	8	6	71	5	42	508	161

The total number of offences reported during the year was 6680 as against 5760 last year, the offences against property and person preponderating as in the previous year; the cases of simple hurt and theft being about 34 and 11 per cent respectively of the total volume of crime.

The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 5124 against 4158 last year. Including 252 pending at the close of last year, the total for disposal came up to 5376 against 4531. Though there was thus an excess of 845 cases

for disposal, yet the courts kept abreast of the work and not only disposed of a number equal to that of the cases instituted during the year, but reduced the pending files by 20, the total disposals being 5144.

The number of persons brought to trial was 6,468 of whom 2,142 were arrested by the Police and 206 upon warrants, 3452 appeared on summons and 291 voluntarily surrendered themselves and 377 were apprehended in presence of the Magistrates, whereas 139 were awaiting trial at the commencement of the year; so that the total number of persons brought to trial was 6,607 against 5,498 of the year before. Cases affecting 6,495 persons or 98·3 per cent. as against 97·4 last year of the total number were disposed of; 4402 by the Hakumat Courts, 991 by the Foujdari Court, 502 by the Kotwali, 322 by the Appellate Court, 180 by the Superintendent, Didwana and 98 by the Mehkma Khas. Of the persons involved 1605 or 25 per cent. were discharged and acquitted, 2087 or 32 per cent were convicted and 2800 or 43 per cent were committed, referred or transferred, 3 died, escaped or were confined owing to insanity, so that 112 were pending trial at the close of the year. Leaving aside the persons committed, referred or transferred, the convictions and acquittals stand in the ratio of 5 to 4 approximately.

The Appellate and the Kotwali Courts disposed of all their original criminal cases involving 322 and 502 offenders respectively; but in the Mehkma Khas, the Foujdari and the Superintendent Didwana's Court, there were 16, 18, 5 persons respectively awaiting trial at the close of the year. 73 persons are returned as pending trial at the various Hakumats.

Of the persons convicted 1 was sentenced to death, 1,232 to fine only, 76 to flogging and 778 to imprisonment with or without fine for various terms detailed below:—

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	200
From 1 to 2 months	...	...	...	...	116
" 2 " 3 "	...	...	...	...	116
" 3 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	155
" 6 " 12 "	...	...	...	...	110
" 1 " 2 years	...	...	...	...	41
" 2 " 3 " ...	...	...	...	...	27
" 3 " 5 " ...	...	...	...	...	6
Above 5 years	...	...	...	...	7

The policy of systematically treating incorrigible offenders with severity, which has of late years been in force, and the strict discipline maintained in the Jail, have had the effect of considerably reducing serious crime against property; but the present year of scarcity has to a certain extent counteracted this, giving an opportunity to the casual as distinguished from the professional offender to join the rank of criminals.

The appellate work was considerably in excess of that of the previous year as a consequence of the increase of the original criminal work. Including the appeals that were on the pending files at the close of the last year, there were 673 appeals involving 1,137 persons for disposal, as against 445 cases involving 639 persons last year. Of the total number 831 were dealt with by the Mehkma Khas, 78 by the Appellate Court and 171 by the Foujdari Court. 14 applications for appeal involving 12 persons were rejected. In 12 cases involving 23 persons the proceedings were quashed while 17 cases affecting 35 persons were referred and in 50 cases affecting 71 persons further enquiry was ordered. The sentences of the subordinate Courts were confirmed in 372 cases affecting 659 persons, modified in 78 cases affecting 129 persons and reversed in 95 cases affecting 151 persons.

19. **Civil Justice**—Compared with the figures of 1909-10, there was an increase during the year of 235 in the number of original suits instituted in Civil Courts excluding the Mehkma Khas. This increase was mostly perceptible in the beginning of the year when agricultural conditions were rather favourable. The cases instituted during the year in the Appellate Court and the Court of the Superintendent, Didwana, were practically the same in number as last year, but at the Court of Sardars there was a marked decrease. A noticeable increase has however occurred in the Dewani, the Kotwali and the pergana Courts. The steady increase in the volume of civil litigation appears to be due to a succession of prosperous agricultural conditions which by facilitating the realisation of debts advanced in bad years act as a potent factor in stimulating it.

The total number of suits brought by money lenders in the year under review rose from 10,738 to 11,014, but suits regarding landed property fell from 462 to 455 and those for establishing other rights from 838 to 804. The total value of suits rose from Rs. 11,67,259 to Rs. 15,80,057 and the average value from Rs. 97 to Rs. 129. Although the transactions of higher values came in largely for disposal and the number of suits for trifling sums showed a tendency to fall, yet the latter class of suits still deplorably constitute the large percentage of the entire volume of litigation.

The year commenced with 896 suits on the pending files. Those instituted during the year numbered 12,273 against 12,038 last year. The disposals rose from 11,949 to 12,086 of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,59,328, leaving a closing balance of 1083.

Ex parte decrees were awarded in 1,891 suits and 4,424 were admitted and compromised. 4,741 were otherwise disposed of and 1,030 were struck off the files.

The courts have generally been more expeditious in their work as is evident from a remarkable drop in their respective average duration and the few courts that have not kept pace with the work, such as the Pergana Courts of Mallani,

Jalore, Pali and Shergarh, the average duration of which approximates 4 months have been duly warned.

There was a slight drop in the number of applications registered, but the disposals were nearly equal in number to those of last year, and the result was that the pending files were considerably lightened. To this satisfactory result almost all the courts have contributed, as with the exception of the Kotwali, the other courts exhibited a commendable promptitude in reducing the pending files. The Kotwal has to deal with the execution of a number of petty decrees and the residents of Jodhpur who can very easily obtain the services of a Vakil make the task of realization very difficult.

Including 924 pending at the close of last year the total applications for disposal were 6,470 of the total value of Rs. 14,92,815 against 6,823 of the total value of Rs. 13,57,223. The disposals numbered 5,845 of the total value of Rs. 12,06,360 and the pending arrears were reduced by 301.

Of 625 suits pending disposal at the close of the year 345 are below 6 months, 178 above 6 and below 12 months, 55 above 12 and below 18 months and 47 above 18 months, the respective figures for the preceding year being 482, 299, 97, and 46. The 47 applications that are pending above 18 months pertain to:—

Civil Court	...	...	...	...	8
Court of Sardars	...	...	...	...	2
Kotwali	...	...	...	...	16
Tamil	...	...	...	...	6
Pergana Courts	...	...	...	...	15

The last figure relates to the Shergarh Hakumat alone, and the Hakim has been duly warned.

The increase in the original work was followed by a proportionate increase in appellate work; but the Courts kept themselves fully abreast of it and there was a satisfactory drop in the pending files at the close of the year.

The total number of appeals for disposal were 3,242 against 2,439 last year; out of these 2,696 against 1,857 were disposed of, as per details given below:—

	Mehkma Khas.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.
Decisions confirmed	444	942	1,386
„ reversed	138	278	416
„ amended	124	147	271
Remanded for retrial	117	382	499
Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	34	90	124
	857	1,839	2,696

The aggregate value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 4,45,987 against Rs. 3,07,189 last year giving an average of Rs. 167.

5 adoption suits, 1 land dispute and 2 criminal cases (1 attempt to commit murder and 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder) were referred to H. H. the late Maharaja, who confirmed the findings of the Mehkma Khas. One adoption suit and 8 criminal cases (5 of murder and 3 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder) were referred to the Regency Council, which confirmed the findings of the Judicial Member in all cases except one of murder, which was held to be a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

20. **Extradition.**—The extradition arrangement with the Supreme Government worked smoothly as usual. During the year under report 6 persons were surrendered under the Indian Extradition Act to this State, while the Darbar extradited 15 persons to the British Indian Courts. The details are as follows.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.				Surrendered to this State.	Surrendered by this State.
Ajmer	...	...	...	2	1
Beawar	...	...	...	1	5
Khandesh	...	...	...	1	1
Bombay	...	...	...	...	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	...	...	...	...	1
Shadipalli...	...	...	...	...	1
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	2
Sukkar	...	...	...	...	1
Muttra	...	...	...	...	1
Broach	...	...	...	2	...
				6	15

As regards extradition from and to the Native States, the Darbar received extraditable demands from Sirohi, Palanpur and Indore and made over 7 persons as under:—

3 to Sirohi.
3 to Palanpur.
1 to Indore.

while on the other hand the Darbars of Bikaner, Baroda, Rutlam and Bhawalpur extradited 5 persons to this State. So that on the whole 11 persons were surrendered to this State, while 22 offenders were made over by this State under the Extradition agreements in force

Reference was made in the last year's report to the draft rules submitted by this Darbar for reciprocal arrangement for the extradition of criminals with the States in Rajputana and Central India. Replies from the States of Jaipur and Gwalior only have since been received. The former is not inclined to enter into any new agreement on the ground that the arrangements already

existing have hitherto worked satisfactorily, while the Gwalior Darbar are disposed to adhere to Col. Wyllie's rules in toto.

The Mewar Darbar forwarded a draft of extradition rules for the surrender of criminals between the Meywar States and the States in Rajputana, Central India and Gujrat, which is receiving consideration.

21. Joint Courts.—No session of the Marwar-Jaisalmer Court was held and only one of the Marwar-Sirohi court during the year under report, as the brunt of the census work in addition to their own legitimate duties left no time to the Marwar Hakims to attend the meetings. The consequence was that whereas there was hardly any disposal of interstatal cases, the number of cases on the pending files increased.

In the Marwar-Jaisalmer Court there were 38 cases (Marwar 29 and Jaisalmer 9) pending disposal at the close of last year and 19 (Marwar 8 and Jaisalmer 11) were instituted during the year, giving a total of 57 cases (Marwar 37 and Jaisalmer 20), and as no sitting could be held, no case was disposed of.

In the Marwar-Sirohi Court, there were 6 cases (Marwar 3 and Sirohi 3) pending disposal at the commencement of the year. The institutions which were solely on behalf of Sirohi numbered 6; so that the total for disposal was 12 cases (Marwar 3 and Sirohi 9), out of which one case relating to Sirohi was disposed of, but owing to a difference of opinion between the trying magistrates it will have to be referred to both the Darbars before it is finally disposed of.

22. Prison.—The total number of convicts under confinement on 30th September 1911 was 505 as compared with 459 on the same date in the previous year, while that of prisoners under trial was 38, the same as in 1910.

In spite of an increase of 61 persons in the number of convicts and that of 34 in those of the undertrials admitted during the year, as against those admitted in the previous year, the daily average population fell from 512·21 to 490·12. This is due to there being a smaller number of convicts in the jail at the beginning of the year and a larger number of convicts having been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment during the year, as compared with 1909-10.

The table given below shows a summary of admissions and releases of all classes of prisoners:—

Classification of prisoners.	Remaining in Jail on 30th September 1910.	Admitted during 1910-11.	Total.	Released during 1910-11.	Remaining in Jail on 30th September 1911.	Daily average.
Convicts.	459	539	998	493	505	399·76
Undertrials ...	38	512	550	512	38	89·71
Civil Prisoners ...	1	7	8	8	...	0·65
Total ...	498	1,058	1,556	1,013	543	490·12

The health of the prisoners was generally satisfactory. The maximum population on any one day was 550 against 612 last year and the daily average strength 490·12. The ratio of constantly sick declined from 6·62 to 5·69 and the death rate fell from 13·66 to 12·24 per mille. The 6 deaths reported during the year were:—2 from tuberculosis of the lungs, 2 from pneumonia and 2 from suicide. The attention of the Superintendent has again been drawn to the necessity of preventing the spread of tuberculosis among the prisoners by the provision of special isolation wards for the prisoners suffering from the disease and by improving the ventilation of the dormitories. It is for the first time that 2 cases of suicide have occurred in the same year among the prisoners, and the Superintendent has accordingly been directed to enforce stricter vigilance so that no instrument or means of strangulation finds its way within the wards.

The total cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 29,416 against Rs. 31,732. The fall in expenditure is due to a drop in the daily average number of prisoners. The principal items of expenditure being:—Dieting Rs. 11,946 (inclusive of Rs. 621 being the maintenance charges of Marwar convicts at the Andaman Islands), Clothing and Bedding Rs. 2,237, Fuel Rs. 1,380, and Establishment Rs. 12,955. The average cost of dieting a prisoner was Rs. 23-1-10 per annum or nearly one anna per diem against Rs. 24-1-2 per annum or about one anna and one pie per diem of the previous year.

The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good, the number of jail offences recorded being 195 against 227 in the previous year, which shows that strict discipline is being maintained. It is a matter of satisfaction that there was no escape during the year.

The infectious diseases' ward and quarters for the accommodation of a Moharrir were under construction when the year closed.

The jail garden provided 437 maunds of vegetables valued at Rs. 737 for the consumption of prisoners, but nevertheless local purchases had to be made owing to the shortage of water supply.

The total receipts from the jail industries during the year under report aggregated Rs. 9,467 to which the Factory contributed a gross revenue of Rs. 7,415, the net profit being Rs. 3,156. By the contemplated abolition of the extramural labour, larger number of prisoners will be available for being utilised in the Jail industries, when they are expected to develop and yield a much better income.

The revenue from the garden, however, fell from Rs 1,175 to Rs. 833 in consequence of the failure of the plum crop, and the Factory sustained a loss of about Rs. 200 owing to its being closed for 12 days from 21st March to 1st April in token of respect to the demise of the late Maharaja Sahib.

56 durries of large dimensions were supplied to various departments and private individuals. The orders received from the Sardar Risala for 1500 dusters, 700 eye-fringes and 72 bugle ropes were complied with, and out of 200 durries recently ordered, one hundred were supplied and the rest are being manufactured.

The Commanding Officer of the Poona Horse and XI K. E. O. Lancers, Delhi, placed orders for 500 eye-fringes which were executed.

Woolen work started last year as a tentative measure proved a success. Of 338 blankets turned out during the year under report, 25 were provided to the Orphanage, 56 to the Hakumat Lock-ups, 7 to private individuals and the remaining 250 were issued to the prisoners. It is intended to manufacture warm coats also for the prisoners which were formerly obtained from the Agra Jail.

The Jail exhibits sent to the Allahabad Exhibition held in December 1910 were almost all disposed of at the spot, and there was a further demand for carpets.

A sewing machine has been purchased for the tailor's shop attached to the Factory. This work is likely to prove remunerative.

The pottery supplied 800 Chattis and 550 cups to the prisoners as also 1000 *Gharlis* and 25 flower pots to the garden, and consequently no earthen pots had to be purchased from the market, which resulted in a saving of about Rs 50.

The manufacture of Assam Silk cloth was started.

The weaving of Reza cloth for the prisoners' uniform, the manufacture of *Niwar*, *chicks* and towels of various sorts and the recaning of chairs, was carried on steadily.

His Highness the Maharaja Regent Bahadur accompanied by the Judicial Member visited the Jail on the morning of the 10th September 1911 and expressed general satisfaction with the tidy condition of the Jail.

23. **The Stamp and Registration departments.**—There has been a slight increase in the number of documents presented for registration and a corresponding increase in those registered, as the former rose from 1,534 to 1,572 and the latter from 1,495 to 1,524. The registration of 39 documents having been refused the number pending registration at the close of the year was 9. It is noteworthy that the increase in respect of mortgages and sales noticed in last year's report was fully maintained. While wills and money bonds were practically the same in number, there has been a marked fall under the head 'miscellaneous'. The total value of all classes of property transferred was Rs 17,18,256 as compared with Rs. 18,09,089 in the preceding year. Registration fee realized amounted to Rs. 7,591 as against Rs. 7,734 of the year before.

724 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,20,585 were registered at the Sadar Office and 800 documents of the value of Rs. 6,97,671 in the various Hakumats.

There was a satisfactory increase in the stamp revenue which rose from Rs. 1,54,905 to Rs. 1,61,939 as shown below:—

Stamps.	Number of Stamps.		Value.
			Rs.
Court fee Stamps	...	18,825	82,709
Miscellaneous Stamps	...	2,30,022	78,685
„ Receipts	545
Total			1,61,939

The development of stamp receipts is principally due to the continuance of increased litigation. During the year eight-anna stamps of the value of Rs 769 were supplied free of cost to the Jagirdars exercising judicial powers against stamps worth Rs. 622 in the previous year.

The total expenditure of the combined Registration and stamp departments during the year amounted to Rs 13,703 against Rs 12,761 of the year before. Out of the former Rs. 1,657 represent commission and refund charges, Rs 3,473 cost of water marked paper, Rs. 689 printing charges, and the balance establishment, contingent and miscellaneous charges.

The number of stamp vendors at Jodhpur and in the Hakumats underwent no change, being 28 as last year.

24. Municipality.—The Jodhpur Municipality consists of 9 members of whom the City Kotwal is the Vice President. Besides looking after the sanitation of the city, it is empowered to try suits relating to rights of easements, and appeals from its decisions lie with the P. W. D. Member. A Sanitary-Sub-Assistant Surgeon is attached to it for advising on sanitary matters.

It held 17 sittings during the year. 83 easement suits were filed and 62 were disposed of.

The Municipal Committee's decisions were appealed against in 10 cases; the previous decisions were upheld in 5, modified in 4 and reversed in one.

As the Municipality has no other source of income, the entire expenses of the Municipality and sanitary establishment are borne by the Darbar. They amounted to Rs. 22,260 during the year.

The Jodhpur Municipality also looks after the lighting arrangements of the city. Eight new Kitson Lamps were set up in the more important parts of the city, bringing the total number of these lamps to 12. This allowed a further reduction of the posts for oil lamps from 184 to 134.

Lighting.

In view of the rapid increase in the number of hackney carriages in the city, a regulation for a system of licenses calculated to improve the quality of the vehicles and animals used for the purpose was introduced.

Hackney carriages.

About one hundred old urinals of pucca masonry were replaced by corrugated iron structures of the latest type.

General.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

25. **Seasons.**—The monsoon of 1911 has been far from satisfactory.

General.

Its currents were neither strong nor steady.

Although it had arrived upwards of a fortnight before its normal date, it was not very vigorous, except for a short interval about the middle of June, since when a long break was experienced extending, with the exception of a few feeble rallies, to the middle of August. Consequently grass and unirrigated crops, which are the main prop of the country, suffered considerably. The situation was daily growing grave and critical; and although there were large stocks of edible grains of the previous harvests on hand, yet a very severe scarcity of grass was apprehended, as the failure of the monsoon was not a purely local phenomenon, but affected the whole of Rajputana and several other provinces. Accordingly the Darbar were arranging to rail off cattle to such places in Central India where by the timely enquiries kindly made by the Local Government there was an abundance of pasturage available, but a general and fairly copious out-burst of the monsoon towards the third week of August removed that otherwise inevitable necessity. Its continuance in more or less vigour till the middle of September materially helped the germination of the grass crop and the growth of irrigated fodder crops which placed an effectual check on the emigration of cattle.

Matters had indeed so far improved that test relief works which had been opened a few days before the reappearance of the monsoon were closed for want of sufficient labour.

The total rainfall recorded for the year was everywhere short of the quinquennial average, and in most places considerably so. As compared with the record of the last year, precipitation of the year was about 75 per cent in 4 places, and about 50 per cent in three and in others much lower.

The first month of the official year was practically dry as with the exception of 3 eastern pergunas, where falls measuring from 2 to 77 cents were registered, the other returns were blank. Dry fine weather prevailed in November and

October to May.

December which were absolutely rainless. In January, however, it slightly changed and became unsettled, giving light rains to 8 places. In February, Phalodi alone received a few showers. Late as the rainfall was, it greatly improved the condition of the irrigated crops. In March the weather which is ordinarily very quiet over Marwar again became disturbed by the middle of the month; and almost all the registering stations reported falls varying from 10 cents to 2 inches 2 cents, which helped a great deal in bringing the spring crops to maturity, in giving rest to the overworked well-cattle and in sowing the extra Rabi crop. The following 2 months were again practically rainless, as there were light showers in 3 places only.

June commenced with showery weather and the 2nd week of the month witnessed a very fine burst of rain. Heavy rain fell at Pali, where 3·60 inches were registered on the 14th; but the current immediately after lost its force and ultimately withdrew. In July the monsoon was quite unsteady, as both the Bay and the Arabian Sea currents were much below their average strength and very little moisture, hardly exceeding 75 cents, was deposited, and that, too, at only 8 places. In the third week of August, however, an improvement set in and during the succeeding 3 weeks fairly well marked monsoon conditions were re-established, and widespread, if not heavy, rains were received throughout the State, except at Barmer, Phalodi, Sankra, and Sheo, where the precipitation was capricious.

Taking the total rainfall of this period together, the maximum fall was reported from Desuri, where 9·16 inches were gauged and the minimum from Barmer, where 1·01 inches only were registered.

The Rabi of 1910 in double-cropped perganas ranged between 15 and 16 annas. But such was not the case with the Kharif of 1911. The Bajri crop of 1911 failed except in isolated fields where it had weathered the drought. The late crops of Moth, Gwar, and Jawar as fodder were however raised. A good crop of *Pala* was reaped. The single-cropped perganas are likely to be affected to the extent of about 8 annas and they are:—Nagore, Phalodi, Sheo, Sankra, Jodhpur, Shergarh, Didwana and ½ Mallani.

26. **Prices of food grains in Jodhpur City.**—The current prices of edible grains remained generally steady at a rather high level till July, when, in consequence of the failure of the monsoon, a further upward movement set in, which continued till August. The reappearance of the monsoon in the last week of this month, however, helped to arrest this tendency, at least, if not to lower the prices, so far as to allay public anxiety.

During the first 9 months of the year there was little variation in the price of wheat, which ranged between 13 srs. 11 chks. and 14 srs. 2 chks. a rupee, except in March when there was a temporary rise to 13 srs. 4 chks. But in July and August it went up reaching the highest point in the latter month; and in September, when a fair outburst of the rains had assured the prospects

of a good Rabi crop, there was a slight drop in the price rate. The percentage of rise from 30th September 1910 to 30th September 1911 was 19'5.

The price of Bajra remained almost steady at about 17 srs. a rupee from October 1910 to June 1911, barring a sharp fall in November and a brisk rise in the next month, induced by the conditions of the local market. The absence of the rains in July and the first fortnight of the succeeding month, which had sealed the fate of the Kharif crop, is responsible for the distinct upward tendency which marked the course of prices during the next 3 months. The prices would have gone up further but for the rains towards the close of August which brightened the prospects and restored steadiness to the market. The rise in price as compared with the rate prevailing at the close of the previous year was nearly 37 per cent.

Unlike wheat and bajra, barley exhibited fitful fluctuations of price. During the first 3 months of the year, it remained almost steady; January and February saw a brisk rise, but in March the price rate recovered itself, and, indeed, in April it touched the lowest point recorded in the year. In the subsequent months, however, there was a continued relapse, the price steadily mounting until it reached the highest point towards the close of the year, when the rise amounted to 35'6 per cent above the price at the commencement of the year.

From the very beginning of the year the price of Jawar showed a tendency to rise which, having received a temporary but remarkably steady check during the third quarter, became particularly acute in the last two months of the year, the percentage of rise between the rates prevailing at the close of this and of the last year being 47.

27. Labour and Wages.—Agriculture and pasture being the main industries in the State, the demand for skilled labour is quite limited. There was no marked fluctuation of wages during the year under report. At Jodhpur itself the remuneration of masons, carpenters and blacksmiths according to P. W. returns stood at 10 annas a day, that of an adult cooly at 4 annas and that of a working child and a female at 3 annas. In the mofussil so far as masons are concerned, different rates prevail. The highest rate is at Sankra where skilled labour has to be imported and the mason will not be satisfied with less than 12 annas a day; and the lowest is at Didwana where the supply exceeds the demand and a mason's earnings are limited to 5 annas per diem. The variation in the wages of agricultural labour is less wide as the rates range between 4 and 6 annas a day. There was a tendency towards cheapness of this class of labour during monsoon months when the failure of the rains threw the agriculturists out of employment; but on the reappearance of the monsoon, the renewed activity of agricultural operations created a great demand for labour and restored the wage rate to the normal level.

28. **Forests.**—The area of reserved forests at the close of the year under report stood at 365·48 square miles. It comprised

Area.

Protected forests Khalsa	...	...	...	265·11
„ „ Jagir	...	...	...	70·37
Unclassed or public forest land	...	...	...	30
				<hr/> 365·48

The area of Hinglaj, Indana (Siwana Range,) Jalore and Jaswantpura forests brought under conservancy since last year has not yet been entered in the departmental books, as their survey and demarcation is still in hand. On the other hand provision is required to be made for the right holders in the reserved area in Siwana range, which shall have to be excluded. The effects of these changes will affect the total area, to which a net gain of about 30 miles is expected.

No new masonry pillar was constructed; but the old ones were kept in good repair. In Sojat range 16 chains of lower boundary line of Kharia forest was cleared of vegetation.

Boundaries.

With a view to conduct survey operations in the Sojat and Siwana ranges, two local men had been engaged. One who knew the survey work was deputed to the Sojat range and he completed the survey of Depawas forests; but the other who was quite ignorant is being trained for the work. Though the working plans are reported to have been adopted for the last 2 years yet, since the supplementary statement of fellings, control of working and allocation of coupes, so necessary for their being put into force, were not prepared by the late Superintendent, the provisions of the plans do not seem to have been strictly adhered to.

Survey and working plans.

There were 175 cases of forest offences in the State forests and 14 in Jagir forests, giving a total of 189 against 200 last year. Out of these, 10 cases which exclusively belonged to State forests were put into courts and the rest were compounded and disposed of departmentally. The number of cattle impounded for illicit grazing also fell from 3550 to 2856. The drop is remarkable specially in a year of partial scarcity, but the abundance of pasturage, which the late rains helped to mature and the reopening of forests soon after their closure, are the mitigating circumstances which contributed to it.

Breaches of Forest rules.

There were 8 occurrences of fire in State forests, one in Sojat and 7 in Godwar range. They (3 originating inside and the rest entering the reserved area from outside), burnt an area of 2139 acres. One case of incendiarism is reported from Ghanerao Jagir forest affecting an area of 1280 acres. The total area burnt therefore was 3419 acres or 1·59 per cent of the area

Protection against fire.

attempted to be protected, as compared with 627 acres or 0.29 per cent last year. The increase is accounted for by the comparative dryness of the atmosphere.

The forests remained closed as usual to sheep, goats and camels. The horned cattle were permitted to graze from October till the commencement of the rains; but when the abrupt cessation of the monsoon gave cause for grave apprehensions about the failure of the grass crop, the Darbar graciously ordered their being reopened.

Though there was a slight improvement in the gross revenue which rose from Rs. 55,822 to 56,418, there was more than a corresponding increase in the departmental expenditure which aggregated Rs. 43,413 against 41,317, with the result that the surplus fell from 14,505 to 13,005, which is due to deficient departmental work. The realisations of the year included Rs. 3,500 from sale of *anwual* bark (*cossia oriculata*) and the expenditure included Rs. 2,005 paid to the jagirdars as compensation.

The management of the gardens, which was entrusted to the Superintendent of Forests, was transferred to the Engineering department in June 1911. The arboricultural operations around Jodhpur are looked after by the forest department. Their maintenance charges cost Rs. 11,740.

29. **Trade.**—Commercial progress, which was one of the prominent features of the last 4 years, was well maintained during the year under report. The actual extent of trade, as indicated by the Customs returns, is shown in the following comparative table:—

	Average of past 10 years. 1910-11.		1909-10.
Value of Imports.	Rs. 1,81,38,369	Rs. 2,95,46,454	Rs. 2,74,77,565
„ Exports.	„ 54,44,906	„ 1,17,73,432	„ 1,20,99,790
Total	„ 2,35,83,275	„ 4,13,19,886	„ 3,95,77,355

The statement shows that the total volume of trade was better than the record figure for the preceding year by Rs. 17,42,531/- High prices, which ruled during the year in respect of several commodities, was no doubt responsible to a certain extent for the increase of the value of the merchandise. But it is equally evident that owing to the reductions made in the customs duties in 1910 and to the continuance of the prosperity, there was an increase in the quantity of several kinds of goods. The trade record would have been much better had not the bright course of the year been darkened at its close by partial scarcity.

Among the imports, improvement was visible under the heads of opium, Cotton seed, dry fruits, Metals, twist and yarn, sugar, gold and silver, timber, rice, Mowra and *Minari*. The import of opium advanced from 584 Mds. to 751 Mds. owing to a fall in the price of the drug, just as

it had decreased in the previous year to 584 Mds. from 729 Mds. in consequence of a rise in the price. The figures are interesting, indicating as they do, the extent of the fluctuations in the quantity imported in consequence of the changes in price. The increase in the import of cotton seed from 1,37,266 Mds. to 2,63,150 Mds. was more striking and was attributable to several causes. In the first place owing to the comparatively meagre rainfall in the preceding year there was not the same abundance of fodder as in previous years, which increased the demand for this food of cattle. At the same time agricultural prosperity had not received any such shock as to counteract its purchase. Hence a large quantity of the article was imported between November and April. In the next two months, the trade seemed to return to more normal conditions, but when it became manifest that the monsoon was a failure the import rose at a bound and in the last 3 months of the year 56,410 Mds. of the article were imported against 7,789 Mds. imported in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The increase in the import of dry fruits and metals is directly traceable to the lowering of the Customs duties there-on. The import of twist and yarn, which had declined in the previous year, looked up once more, increasing from 24,513 Mds. to 31,686 Mds. The increase is due partly to the depletion of old stocks and partly to the growing tendency on the part of the local weavers to use the product of the spinning mills in preference to the yarn made locally by hand. The import of sugar (*chini*) increased from 1,06,324 Mds. to 1,18,045 Mds. and of Musti Khand from 42,485 Mds. to 50,660 Mds., but this increase was nearly counterbalanced by the drop in the import of jaggery from 3,76,352 Mds. to 3,47,385 Mds. caused by a rise in the price of the article. Oils, the most important of which is kerosine oil, also showed considerable improvement, rising from 10,611 Mds. to 15,746 or 50%. The import of ghee leaped from 3,818 Mds. to 8,821 Mds. owing to the comparative dearth of the article in the local market. A natural consequence of this was the fall in the export of the article, which was reduced from 16,225 Mds. to 4,936 Mds. The import of gold advanced from Rs. 5,31,867 to Rs. 6,56,184, and that of silver from Rs. 10,66,479 to Rs. 10,93,054/- But when it is borne in mind that the price of silver was higher during the year under review, it will be seen that there was no real increase in the import of the metal. The increase in the import of rice, timber, *minari* articles and Mowra indicates the existence of general prosperity during the year. The import of cloth declined from 51,986 Mds. to 47,163 Mds. but owing to the rise in the price of cloth in general during the year and the increase in the import of Pashmina, the total value was greater by nearly 7 lakhs of rupees. Another trade that imported less than in the preceding year was that dealing with tobacco, the quantity having fallen from 59,246 Md. to 55,398 Mds.

On the export side, there was a slight decrease in the export of animals and a considerable increase in that of bones on account of scarcity.

The excellent crop of cotton in the previous year aided by a strong demand for the commodity, led to the export of a very large quantity, the total quantity of uncleaned cotton sent out being 2,16,125 Mds. against 99,653 Mds. in the last year and of cleaned cotton, 25,750 Mds.

against 26,799 Mds. So far cotton goes out largely in a raw condition, but the opening of two ginning mills, one at Erinpura Road and the other at Bhavi, is expected to increase the export of ginned at the expense of unginned cotton and to decrease the import of cotton seed. The export of wheat fell from 6,09,681 Mds. to 4,07,103 Mds. in spite of the fact that the crop was fairly good. The Customs returns show that the trade, starting well in October, declined afterwards steadily until the month of May. In June and July more business was done, but with the partial failure of the monsoon the owners became reluctant to part with their stocks and the months of August and September recorded a considerable decrease. But as in most of these months there was a large traffic in the commodity passing to Karachi from Upper India through the State for export to Europe, it would seem that Marwar wheat is not much in demand outside, when Upper India reaps a plentiful harvest, although it is preferred to other wheat in the local market and sells at a higher price. There was likewise a serious drop in the export of *Til* from 2,60,012 Mds. in 1909-10 to 99,362 in 1910-11. The decrease was chiefly due to the damage done to the crop by the long break in the rains in 1910. There was likewise a decrease in the export of wool from 73,457 Mds. to 68,162 Mds. which was chiefly due to the emigration of a large number of people with their sheep in consequence of the scarcity. The net result of all these fluctuations was a decrease in the total volume of export from Rs. 1,20,99,790 in 1909-10 to Rs. 1,17,73,432 in 1910-11.

30. **Manufacture.**—The chief industries of the country are pasture and agriculture, which engage nearly 63 per cent of the population, and the connected crafts are small in number and suited to the few and simple requirements of the average cultivator. Next in order of importance are the weaving of the coarse cotton and woollen clothes, made mostly of locally produced fibre, the dyeing and printing of cotton fabrics (chiefly Pali and Pipar), the manufacture of brass and iron ware (chiefly Jodhpur and Nagore), and of gold and silver ornaments of embroidery (chiefly Nagore), and of lacquerware (chiefly Bagri in Sojat district, Jodhpur and Nagore), and ivory turning (chiefly Merta and Pali). The products of other noteworthy industries are the Jamadanis or leather boxes of Jodhpur, the saddles and bridles of Sojat, the guitar strings of Nagore, the felt cloaks and rugs and the *khas khas* fans of Merta, the drinking vessels of bell-metal of Jalore, the marble articles such as toys, cups and platters of Makrana and the mill-stones and camel tramels of Barmer. It is only the marble articles and block printed fabrics that command a ready market not only within but outside, the State.

The total output of the marble quarries for the calendar year ending 31st December 1910 was 2,199 tons valued at

Marble quarries.

Rs. 16,902/- against 1,963 tons worth Rs. 18,700

last year. The revenue derived as royalty on the export of marble amounted to Rs. 17,075. The number of persons employed was 260 male adults and 31 female adults during the year.

The Jodhpur Museum was placed under the charge of the Superintending Engineer and transferred to a Kothi at Rai-ka-bagh. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,420 against the sanctioned estimate of 6,600.

As referred to in the last year's report, a weaver and a potter of Jodhpur were sent to the Allahabad Exhibition. They were permitted by the Exhibition authorities to closely study the up-to-date improvements in those industries. The weaver is attached to the industrial branch of the museum and the latter has established his shop in Jodhpur city.

31. Public Works Department.—Consequent on reorganisation, the State gardens and the Desi workshops were placed under the charge of the Public Works Department.

To cope with the increasing volume of work, Mr. Skelton, District Manager of J. B. Ry., was engaged as Executive Engineer and placed under the general supervision of the Superintending Engineer.

This department continued to expand its activities.

The total outlay of the year aggregated Rs. 716,708 as compared with Rs. 617,906 for 1909-10.
 " " " Rs. 578,567 for 1908-09.
 " " " Rs. 448,620 for 1907-08.
 " " " Rs. 422,210 for 1906-07.
 " " " Rs. 300,000 the average

for the previous ten years.

The expenditure of the year was distributed as under.

Description of works.				Original.	Repairs.	Total.
1. PUBLIC WORKS.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Military Works	...	...	...	...	8,721	8,721
2. Civil buildings	...	...	...	226,226	46,670	272,896
3. Communications	...	...	...	11,790	17,627	29,417
4. Irrigation and water supply	...	...	...	85,760	29,465	1,15,225
5. General (Miscellaneous)	...	...	...	...	...	87,915
6. Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	47,609
Total				...	...	5,61,783
2. Ice Factory	...	...	...	...	...	10,300
3. State Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	55,369
4. Desi Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	12,642
5. Pipar Bhavi Tramway	...	...	...	67,543	7,651	75,194
6. Industrial Museum	...	...	...	...	...	1,420
GRAND TOTAL				...	...	716,708
Deduct Receipts				...	...	51,547
Net Expenditure				...	...	665,161

The following are some of the more important works undertaken during the year:—

(a) *Irrigation.*

(a) The Pali Hemawas (*Sumer samand*) Bundh:—

The Bundh which is expected to irrigate about 21,000 *Bighas* has been described at length in previous reports. It was completely finished during the year, and irrigation channels were extended to a total length of 24½ miles. The total expenditure on this work was Rs. 2,84,178.

(b) Strengthening and improving the *pucca* weir at Bankli Bundh (*Edward Samand*) at a cost of Rs. 6,266. The completion of this very necessary work makes the Bundh quite safe during floods.

(c) Raising the masonry corewall of Chopasni Bundh by another 2 feet along the whole length at a cost of Rs. 2,632. It was done to ensure the safety of the Bundh, the top of which was only 2 feet above overflow level. During the rains of 1908 this Bundh was breached by floods topping the Bundh. Its escape has also been widened by an extra 50 feet.

It will be noticed that steady progress in irrigation works has been maintained. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,06,474 against Rs. 1,60,372 last year or a decrease of Rs. 53,898 as explained in para 6 *supra*.

The Member for the Public Works department urges that at present the Public Works Department has practically no control over the irrigation of Bundhs and has to be content with the figures of revenue supplied by the Hawala, without being able in any way to improve the irrigation and that a greater improvement would be possible if the Superintendent of irrigation should have the authority over Revenue Daroghas and Hawaldars in all tank areas to check their books and supervise the preparation of 'Parchas' showing the amounts due from each cultivator and that the distribution of water to the cultivators should also be under his control. Any striking improvement in the irrigation of Bundh-watered areas is only possible through a greater co-operation of the Revenue and the Public Works departments. The question is engaging the attention of the Darbar.

(b) *Buildings.*

(a) Completion of a marble cenotaph to the memory of H. H. the late Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singhji Sahib Bahadur G. C. S. I. This beautiful monument built of solid white marble has taken six years to complete and has cost Rs. 2,84,678. Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of the Archæological Department, who visited it in September last praised the quality of the work and admired its architectural features.

- (b) Construction of a Clock Tower and Market in the Girdi-kote, Jodhpur. This work was started last year and the Clock Tower was practically finished by the close of the year. The total estimated cost is Rs. 1,66,880 and the expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 85,279. The market will provide one hundred stalls, with verandhas and covered foot-ways and is to have wide stone paved streets. The stalls, when wholly occupied, are expected to yield about 6% on the capital outlay.
- (c) Construction of a new office room for the Marwar State Press at a cost of Rs. 1,549 against an estimate of Rs. 2,462.
- (d) Additions and alterations to the Nohra of Her Highness Maji Sri Sisodaniji Sahiba estimated to cost Rs. 8,840 were taken in hand and the expenditure incurred up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,000.
- (e) Construction of record rooms beside the Jubilee Courts. The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 23,450 and provides for the construction of record rooms over the roof of the old Police lines. All the rooms are to be provided with a complete set of record racks. A great portion of the masonry work was finished and the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 6,226.
- (f) Construction of quarters for Moharirs and infectious diseases' ward was in progress at the Central Jail, Jodhpur, the estimated cost being Rs. 2,520.
- (g) Addition of a second storey to the Bungalow at Jaswantpura as also residential quarters for 12 Sirdars, and two new ranges of stables with 10 stalls each, approached completion. The total estimated cost was Rs. 31,520 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,527.

(c) *Medical.*

- (a) Construction of a New in-patient ward at Bhinmal Dispensary at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,918.

(d) *Educational.*

- (a) Completion of an Anglo Vernacular High School at Sambhar, which was started last year, at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,318.
- (b) Completion of the three new laboratory rooms at the Jaswant College, Jodhpur at a total cost of Rs. 5,642.

(c) *Police.*

- (a) Construction of new Police Thanas of standard type at Parbatsar and Bali at a cost of Rs. 6,365 and 6,694 respectively.

(f) *Postal.*

Construction of a new building at Sanchores for the accommodation of the Post Office at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,681. The Postal Department pays rent at Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost.

(g) *General.*

- (a) Execution of repairs and renewals to the dilapidated parts of the ramparts of Jodhpur city at a cost of Rs. 8,075.
- (b) Miscellaneous repairs and additions to His Highness the Maharaja Regent's House including the provision of electric light and fans costing Rs. 3,517.
- (c) Repairs to Nohra of *Dadji Sri Jarechiji Sahiba* at a cost of Rs. 1,760.

(h) *Military.*

- (a) Repairs to the 1st Regiment lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,850/-.
- (b) Repairs to operation room at the horse Hospital, 1st Regiment, at a cost of Rs. 769.

(i) *Communications.*

- (a) Construction of a new road to Maharaj Zalim Singhji sahib's *Bungalow*, a length of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a mile including 3 culverts at a cost of Rs 2,448.
- (b) Construction of a new road from the Sojati gate to the Railway Station at Jodhpur at a cost of Rs 1,493.
- (c) Construction of a new diversion road near the Nalaki-Bari gate of the city at a cost of Rs. 2,961.

These additions raise the length of metalled roads in and around Jodhpur to nearly $59\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Altogether, estimates for 212 new schemes were prepared. The works undertaken included 3 costing over 1 lac, 9 over ten thousand, 14 over five thousand, and 11 over two thousand rupees each.

Pipar-Bhavi-Bilara Light Railway.

The line from Pipar Road to Bhavi, referred to in last year's report, was completed, and opened for traffic. The work connected with its extension from Bhavi to Bilara (6 miles) was pushed on. It is expected to be ready by the end of January 1912. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 67,543 and the total expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 2,47,272. The cost of this line including rolling stock, locomotives, buildings etc. with girder bridges across the Pipar and Luni streams works out to about Rs. 10,000 per mile.

The line was open for traffic as far as Bhavi in November 1910, and although it has not reached its principal Station, Bilara, a big town with a large trade in grain and cotton, yet it paid a clear net profit of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for the first year. It is anticipated that it will pay from 6 to 8 per cent on the capital cost when the Bilara section is opened up. A cotton press has already been erected at Bhavi since the line was opened.

During famines, which are of frequent occurrence in this State, the value of some quick and cheap means of communication, such as light railway, can hardly be over-estimated. Being cheap in construction, they are moreover almost always likely to pay a fair return on capital, and, acting as feeders to the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, they are certain to improve the traffic of this line as well.

These were taken over from the Forest Department in June 1911.

State Gardens.

The expenditure during the year was Rs 55,636 against the estimate of Rs, 56,500. The total receipts from sale of fruits, flowers, etc, was Rs. 4,715. Stricter supervision is being exercised over the staff, and the laying-out of plots with more valuable kinds of fruit trees is in hand.

An experiment will also shortly be made with a small type of irrigation pump and oil engine, with a view to reducing the heavy expenditure incurred on the hire and upkeep of bullocks.

This was taken over by this department in June 1911. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,895 against the estimate of Rs. 15,400.

Desi Workshops or (Killi-khana.)

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 47,609 as against Rs. 44,515 last year and were 6.7 per cent of the total expenditure against 7.2 per cent last year.

Establishment.

last year.

They are distributed as follows:—

			Rs:
1.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	16,297
2.	Assistant Engineer ...	...	5,915
3.	Upper Subordinates ...	...	12,986
4.	Lower Subordinates ...	...	5,020
5.	Office establishment and contingencies...	...	5,854
6.	Camp Equipage ...	...	1,537
	Total ...		47,609

The realisations of the department amounted to Rs. 52,670 as per details given below:—

Receipts.

I. Marble quarries	...	...	17,075
II. Rent and conveyance hire	...	...	2,986
III. Ice Factory	...	...	15,752
IV. Pipar Bhavi Tramway	...	...	12,142
V. Gardens	...	...	4,715
			<hr/>
Total.	...	...	52,670

32. **Postal.**—Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Jodhpur State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India.

General

According to the information supplied by the Superintendent, Post

Offices.

Offices, Marwar Division, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 89; of which 1 is the Head Office, 21 are Sub offices and 67 Branch offices; 2 Sub-offices and 4 Branch Offices having been opened during the year. Letter boxes were placed at 14 additional places during the year viz: Rian, Gole, Lalara, Kesawana, Bankli, Osian, Dailana, Panchori, Magartalao, Lampolai, Mandavla, Kaku, Danghawas, and at His Highness the Maharaja Regent's Residence in Jodhpur. The status of the Girdikot Jodhpur Branch office was raised to that of a Sub-Office.

The two post offices at Sojat Road and Jodhpur City were convert

Combined Offices.

ed into combined Post and Telegraph offices, the total number of post and telegraph offices in the Marwar state being 22. The Jodhpur combined office was made a transfer office of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, and this necessitated an increase in the signalling staff.

In 1899, the Darbar had undertaken to convey Imperial Mails on the Jodhpur-Phalodi-Pohkaran Mail line on payment of a subsidy; but later on in consequence of a significant rise in the cost of the maintenance of the camels, the camel-owners demanded a larger hire. The postal authorities, however, being disinclined to entertain favourably the representations of this Darbar on the matter, the arrangement had to be discontinued in 1908. But the difficulty anticipated by the Darbar had subsequently to be faced by the Postal authorities, who have now agreed to raise the amount of the subsidy, with the result that the Darbar resumed the Camel Service with effect from 1st March 1911

Alternate day and tri-weekly services were introduced on the Erin-pura-Jalore, Bali-Desuri, Sojat-Jaitaran and Pipar-Road-Kheonsar Mail lines.

33. **Mint.**—Of the mints at Pali, Nagore and Jodhpur, the first two remained closed as usual to coinage and leased out gold and lace contracts, and the Jodhpur Mint alone was open. Its activities are confined to the coinage of gold Mohurs, of half and quarter Bijeshahi pieces of silver used as buttons and of Sardarshahi copper coins. During the year the number of gold coins struck rose from 56,468 to 58,288. The manufacture of silver buttons fetched Rs. 750. Owing to the extensive coinage of Sardar-shahi pieces in the previous year there was a balance of pieces worth Rs. 1,198-0* in hand at the commencement of the year and copper coins of the value of Rs. 763 were melted. Out of the total worth Rs. 1,961, those worth Rs. 1,648 were sold.

The Mint receipts consisted of:—

					Rs.
Mint duty on gold	...	...	...	...	14,017
" " precious stones	...	...	...	...	1,407
" " silver	...	...	...	...	222
			Total	...	15,646
Contracts of gold and silver lace	...	...	...	...	9,669
Other receipts including net profits of copper coinage.					1,041
			Grand Total	...	26,356

The establishment and other contingent charges amounted to Rs. 1,823 only, as under:—

					Rs.
Jodhpur Mint	...	...	...	...	1,703
Pali Mint	...	...	...	...	60
Nagore Mint	...	...	...	...	60

34. **Abkari.**—The steady growth of revenue, which has been so marked a feature of the history of excise, has been fully maintained during 1910-11, in which year a further rise of Rs. 17,581 is reported, the gross receipts having risen from Rs. 1,46,649 to Rs. 1,64,331. The increase is directly attributable to a keen spirit of competition among the vendors, strict check on the illicit distillation and importation and to a distinct rise in the standard of material comfort brought about by general prosperity.

The number of leases issued for farming out the distillation and supply of country liquor was 85 affecting 3,755 villages and towns (including the Jodhpur City). The shop at Binjwa having been closed during the year, the number of shops and licenses for retail vend during the year stood at 123 and 166 respectively.

Quality and Prices. *Chhata*, *Dubara* and *Asa* are the three kinds of country lipuor that are used in Marwar.

*According to last year's report, the balance in hand of copper coins was worth Rs. 916. The accounts on scrutiny showed the actual balance to be Rs. 1,198.

The quality of *Asa* remained unchanged but a slight improvement in the quality of *Chhata* and *Dubara* was effected during the year by requiring the vendors to manufacture it 2 degrees more below proof; though the ruling prices of the different kinds of liquor were not disturbed.

The causes enumerated above apply with equal force to the Jodhpur distillery which exhibited a proportionate increase both in distillations and sale proceeds, as the number of bottle distilled rose from 97,558½ to 1,01,035. and the sale proceeds from Rs. 58,503 to Rs. 65,071. It is, however, worthy of note that consumption of one lakh bottles in a population of 59,262 souls does not give an average of more than 2 bottles per head for one full year. This degree of indulgence does not betray the growth of an intemperate habit among the people.

It is satisfactory to remark that not only was the full demand for the year under report almost wholly realized, but a sum of Rs. 2,392 which was outstanding in arrears since Samvat 1956 was also recovered. The only amount that remained unrecovered was Rs. 206, for which the Hakim of Parbatsar is solely responsible, as he failed to take security from the contractor offering the bid.

Three licenses as usual were issued for the year under report regarding the sale of foreign liquor. Two were for the Jodhpur City at Rs. 500 each, the third for Merta-Road Railway Station which is issued free of charge as it is exclusively reserved for the convenience of the travelling public.

The chief articles of import among the Hemp drugs are *Ganja*, *Bhang*, and *Arkand*. The first is imported from Indore and the last two from Hoshiarpur in the Punjab.

The amount of contract for the year amounted to Rs. 7,301 against Rs. 7,000 last year. The number of licensed shops was 70 as before.

The memo given below compares the excise revenue for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11.

			1909-10.	1910-11.
Country liquor	...	Rs.	1,12,291	Rs. 1,26,403
Advance payment of the excise and				
Hemp drugs contract for the next year.,			23,982	„ 26,574
Hemp drugs	...	„	5,833	„ 6,084
Recovery of arrears	...	„	2,321	„ 2,392
Foreign liquor	...	„	1,033	„ 891
Fines and forfeiture	...	„	739	„ 939
Miscellaneous	...	„	450	„ 1,048
Total	...	„	1,46,649	„ 1,64,331

It will appear that there is a noticeable increase under almost every item with the exception of Foreign liquor, the fall under which is due to the fact that its sale at Jodhpur was previously farmed out to two separate vendors, but as one of these did not appear, both the licenses were issued during the year in favour of one and the same contractor at a reduced rate.

The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 23,634 against Rs. 22,202 last year. Excluding Rs. 13,499 paid on account of compensation to the privileged Jagirdars, the net expenditure was as detailed below:—

				Rs.
Establishment charges	...	...	...	9,149
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	433
Informer's fees and rewards	...	...	...	250
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	303
Total				10,135

There were 103 cases of illicit distillation for disposal including 19 pending from last year. 84 cases were disposed of, conviction having been secured in all.

The amount of fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 848. 9 cases out of 10, relating to the illicit import and breach of rules regarding the Hemp drugs, were also disposed of, in which fines amounting to Rs. 59 were inflicted.

35. **Railway.**—The actual total outlay at the close of 1909-10 was Rs. 1,44,15,210 (and not Rs. 1,43,38,886 which represented approximate expenditure only). During the year a sum of Rs. 4,39,420 approximately, including suspense was expended and a sum of Rs 310/- was laid out on the survey of the Jodhpur-Phalodi Line; so that the total capital outlay from commencement of operations to the 30th September 1911, including suspense, aggregated Rs. 1,48,54,630 approximately on open line, and Rs 2,671 on Jodhpur Phalodi Line under survey.

Excluding a few miscellaneous credits the principal items of the capital expenditure are:—

Relaying between Jodhpur and Merta Road	...	Rs.	2,830
Ticket Printing Machine	...	"	5,130
Extension of Workshops yard	..	"	2,800
New well at Merta Road	...	"	6,590
Putting down spring testing machine	...	"	6,100
New station at Jaswantgarh	...	"	3,080
Ballast on D. H. Railway	...	"	9,180
Sanvriad well	...	"	1,160
Rolling Stock on D. H. Railway	...	"	66,110
Watering arrangements at Luni Junction	...	"	1,050
Turntable at Jodhpur	...	"	2,670
Alterations to Luni Junction yard	...	"	6,480
" Jodhpur	...	"	2,240
Crossing Station at Banar	...	"	3,190
Additional drawing room for Manager's office	...	"	2,050
Stores	...	"	56,510
Workshops account	...	"	23,210
Miscellaneous advances, open line	...	"	2,43,190

The gross receipts constituted a record, and, but for the block that occurred at Kuchaman Road in consequence of the insufficiency of Engine-power necessitating the curtailment of foreign and local traffic, they would have improved still further.

The gross receipts of the year approximated Rs. 31,19,424 against Rs. 26,26,684 of the year before. The net receipts accordingly rose from Rs. 14,46,720 to Rs. 18,70,020 representing a return on capital outlay of 12.59 per cent against 10.04 of the year before.

The working expenses rose from Rs. 11,79,964 to Rs. 12,49,404 and work out to 40.05 per cent of the gross earnings.

The marked increase in gross receipts is due to improved traffic and able management of the line. For the slight inflation in working expenses the hire and demurrage on borrowed rolling stock is mainly responsible, as there was an abnormally heavy traffic offered by foreign Railways for *via* Hyderabad, to cope with which some engines had to be borrowed from the B. G. J. P. and R. M. Railways. Moreover, in consequence of the insufficiency of rolling stock itself, the balance of tonnage against the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway could not be promptly equalized.

The memo given below compares the result of the year's working with that of the previous year:—

Particulars.	1910-11 Approximate.	1909-10. Actuals.
Total miles open on 30th September 1911 ...	525.00	525.00
Total capital outlay (including suspense) from the commencement of operations to the end of the year.		
Open Line	1,48,51,630	1,44,15,210
Line under survey	2,671	2,361
Gross receipts	31,19,424	26,26,684
Working expenses	12,49,404	11,79,964
Net receipts	18,70,020	14,46,720
Percentage of net receipts on capital outlay ...	12.59	10.04
Percentage of working expenses on gross receipts	40.05	44.92

The city goods tramway which is under the direct management of the Railway was worked at a cost of Rs. 6,500 and yielded a gross income of Rs. 7,050; the net earnings, therefore, were Rs. 550 against Rs. 473 last year. The upkeep of electric light in His Highness's saloon cost Rs. 340 against Rs. 283 of the previous year.

3 bogie composites (1st, 2nd, Inter & 3rd) and 3 bogie brakevans were added during the year.

Through passenger trains on the Western District were fitted with the electric press button for communication between passengers, guards and drivers. The fitting of mixed trains with such communication was in progress when the year closed.

The survey of a line about 80 miles from Jodhpur to Phalodi is in progress and earthwork will be undertaken so as to provide labour to the people of the surrounding villages who may be thrown out of employment by the partial failure of the rains.

Owing to increased traffic Banar and Parlu flag stations were opened as crossing stations.

36. **Customs Department.**— Only a few changes were made in the Customs Tariff during the year under report. These were:—

- (1) The import and transit duties on *Bhang*, *Ganja* and *Charas* were abolished. The customs receipts from these were not large and it was thought proper to leave the regulation of the trade in these articles entirely to the Excise Department.
- (2) The statistical duty of 1 anna per maund was taken off Jawar and laid on Moth.
- (3) The import duty on copper, which had been reduced to 10 annas per maund in January 1910, was further reduced to 5 annas per maund on 25th August 1911, but at the same time Brass, Bronze and Bell metal, which were free, were subjected to an import duty of 5 annas per maund. The change was made with a view to prevent the evasion of payment of duty on articles of copper by describing them in the railway receipts as brass articles.

Thus the Tariff in force during the year remained practically the same as it was after the numerous and important reductions made in January 1910. Nevertheless, the revenue rose to Rs. 18,19,103 and established a new record. It exceeded the receipts for the previous year by Rs. 46,681 and the budget estimate by Rs. 2,19,103. This expansion of the revenue was chiefly due to the continuance of the prosperity of the people during the greater part of the year. Indeed, the receipts would have been larger still, had not the rains failed and caused the revenue to fall considerably in the months of August and September.

The increase of revenue was particularly noticeable under opium and cotton seed among the imports and under cotton among the exports. The increase in the import of opium was chiefly due to a fall in the price of the drug, while that in the import of cotton seed was the result partly of continued agricultural prosperity, which enabled the people to feed their animals better, and partly of the scarcity of fodder, which began to be felt on the failure of the rains. The export of cotton was phenomenally heavy, as the preceding year's crop was very excellent and the demand for the commodity very strong. There was an increase of Rs. 23,191 in the receipts from sugar but this was nearly counterbalanced by the decrease of Rs. 21,716 in the receipts from jaggery the import of which contracted owing to a rise in price. But the greatest drop took place in the receipts from the export of *til* which fell from Rs. 65,004 to Rs. 24,843 owing to the great damage done to the crop by the long break in the rains of 1910.

The total expenditure of the department aggregated Rs. 1,55,129 and thus fell short of the budget figure by Rs. 3,871. This decrease was due partly to the expenditure of only Rs. 1,760 for raising the pay of the staff against the sum of Rs. 4,000, which had been sanctioned for the purpose and partly to the omission in the accounts of the Raj Audit Office of one month's expenditure of Customs under the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, which will come in the accounts for the next year. As compared with the figure for the last year the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 1,894 owing to the granting of promotions and to the increase of Rs. 438-9-0 under the head of compensation. The increase under this head was caused by the payment of arrears amounting to Rs. 75 to Mokala Thikana, against which there had been a complaint, and by the payment of Rs. 235-11-9 to Raipur, and Rs. 52-13-3 to Ras Thikana, which received compensation instead of rebate for the first time.

37. **Salt.**—The duty which the Durbar realize on duty-free salt and the sale prices thereof remained unchanged.

General.

With a view to put an effective check on the illicit sale of Government salt by Banjaras during its transit in Marwar, it was decided to establish 8 Chowkis on the border, out of which one was posted in the Marot Pargana, and a staff of 8 Girdawars was added to the supervising agency. As a further precautionary measure, the Banjaras were required to obtain Khali Chhittis for transport through Marwar of the quantity of salt to be actually exported from Pachpadra salt source so as to facilitate check whenever there are grounds to believe that they have resorted to malpractices.

The balance in stock of edible salt at the close of last year was 2,94,240½ maunds while 1,30,691 maunds were received from the various salt sources thus giving a total of 4,24,931½ maunds for disposal against 4,45,110½ maunds of last year. Out of the aforesaid total 1,41,554 maunds were disposed of against 1,50,870 maunds of the year before. Although the sale of duty-free salt was less than that of the previous year, yet more attention was paid to the recovery of sale proceeds and the consequence was that a sum of Rs. 2,72,429 was realized.

The stock of the Phalodi salt source which was handed over to the Darbar in 1897 having been exhausted, the Darbar establishment maintained at the said source was brought under reduction during the year and the Supreme Government has kindly undertaken to supply the stipulated quantity of duty-free salt deliverable at Phalodi from the Pachpadra salt source.

The balance of Khari salt at the commencement of the year was 52 maunds, and 1,730 maunds more were manufactured during the year under report, thus there was a total of 1782 maunds for disposal, out of which 1072 maunds were sold, which yielded Rs. 1,213.

Khari Salt.

This industry attracted more attention as there was an appreciable increase in the number of licenses applied for as also in the quantity of salt-petre manufactured. The former rose from 25 to 34 and the latter from 1,306 to 1,685 maunds.

There was a remarkable decline in the Royalty receipts due principally to the shortage of water supply in the Sambhar lake. This has affected the total salt revenue which fell from Rs. 14,59,134 to Rs. 14,57,040 as per details given below:—

	1909-10	1910-11.
Payment in consideration of the lease of salt sources.	9,61,395	9,61,395
Royalty	1,92,507	1,56,084
Sale proceeds of edible and Khari Salt	2,45,988	2,73,642
Recovery of arrears	51,331	52,135
Miscellaneous	7,913	13,784
Total ...	14,59,134	14,57,040

The increase is, as explained above, due to better realisation of the sale proceeds.

The expenditure of the department fell from 41,234 to 37,370 showing a decrease of Rs. 3,864. It consisted of:—

Establishment	Rs. 8,647
Compensation to jagirdars	„ 27,901
Reward as informer's fee	„ 103
Miscellaneous	„ 719
Total	37,370

The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 28, of which 16 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 cases at the close of the year.

CHAPTER V.

38. Finance and Revenue.—The finances of the State have remained much the same as in the previous year and would have shown a fall in the revenue but for a most unexpected rise in the net Railway earnings, due to unusually heavy cross traffic; while as regards expenditure, the figure is about the same as that of the previous year after taking out of account the amount shown under investments. Some savings have resulted owing to the unfortunate death of the late Maharaja and to the present ruler being a minor.

It is to be noted with regret that a serious case of defalcation of the State money was brought to light. It was committed by Prithi Nath (Kashmiri Pandit) a clerk of the Raj Audit Office, whose duty was to audit P. W. Bills. He not only forged a number of these bills but encashed them at the Treasury himself. He was practising this nefarious business since 1907 and misappropriated a sum of about Rs. 32,000/-. It was only in 1910 when there was an unaccountable difference between the departmental and Audit Office figures that suspicion was aroused. It is a pity that prompt action was not taken and hence an opportunity was afforded to the delinquent to make his escape good. He has not since been traced out; but his property has been seized from which the loss will partly be made good. Other defalcations are suspected and enquiries have been instituted the results of which will be known in the ensuing financial year.

The receipts from the ordinary items of revenue exhibited an increase of Rs 7,93,995 over the estimated income of the year and of Rs. 3,04,890 over the actuals of the preceding year. The total receipts aggregated Rs. 80,79,095, the largest revenue hitherto realized in the State, against the budget estimate of Rs. 72,92,100 and against the last year's total receipts of Rs. 77,81,488

This increase is almost wholly contributed by the Railway while the Customs department shows a small increase of about Rs. 47,000 due to an efficient control in this department. The Railway management deserves every credit for the efficient manner in which they dealt with a very abnormal cross traffic handled under somewhat difficult conditions.

The ordinary disbursements amounted to Rs. 76,11,486 showing an excess of Rs. 8,50,716 over the budget allotment of the year and of Rs. 9,71,445 over the actuals of the last year. The excess is merely nominal, for, if the investments aggregating Rs. 33,07,297 and representing the profitable employment of otherwise idle capital be excluded, the result is about the same as that of the previous year.

The investments made during the year were:—under Railway Capital Rs. 4,00,950, Famine Fund 5 lakhs, Reserve Fund Rs. 22,59,917, Reserve Funds for marriage of His Highness and princesses Rs. 90,000 and Pipar Bhavi Railway Rs. 56,430.

The extraordinary expenditure including discharge of liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,61,470 as against the estimate of Rs. 3,01,205 and the actual outlay of Rs. 1,44,545 last year. The total disbursements accordingly were Rs. 78,72,956.

The following is the summary of the total revenue and expenditure of the State as compared with the budget and the figures of the last year.

YEAR.	ORDINARY.		EXTRAORDINARY.		TOTAL.		Cash- balance in Treasury.
	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1910-11 ... { Budget ...	72,85,100	67,60,770	7,000	3,01,205	72,92,100	70,61,975	} 27,07,639
Actuals ...	80,79,095	76,11,486	...	2,61,470	80,79,095	78,72,956	
1909-10 ... { Budget ...	67,45,000	63,28,750	...	2,86,971	67,45,000	66,15,721	} 25,01,500
Actuals ...	77,74,205	66,40,041	7,283	1,44,545	77,81,488	67,84,586	

39. **Receipts.**—The principal items of revenue are Customs, Railway, Salt and Hawala, which contributed 77 per cent of the total revenue.

The noticeable variations in the receipts as compared with the actuals of last year were as under:—

Increase over the actuals of last year.

	Rs.
1. Railway ...	3,96,136
2. Interest ...	60,607
3. Customs ...	46,681
4. Excise ...	17,682
5. Hukamnama ...	12,182
6. Nazar ...	11,986
7. Rajasthan ...	8,250
8. Grass storage ...	7,452
9. Stamp and Registration ...	6,537
10. Mint ...	3,135

Decrease from the actuals of last year.

	Rs.
1. Hawala (Land Revenue) ...	89,116
2. Irrigation fee ...	59,725
3. Rekh ...	45,080
4. Hakumat ...	43,907
5. Bakiat (Outstandings and advances recovered) ...	24,192
6. Chakri (Cash payment in lieu of feudal service) ...	11,881
7. Court Fees. ...	6,547
8. Salt ...	2,094

Passing over the marked inflation under Railway and the increase under Customs which have already been commented on, the enhancement under Excise is due to higher receipts from vend fees on country liquor. To more litigation is ascribed the improvement under Stamps. The increased investments have fetched larger interest and more import of precious stones augmented the Mint revenue. The increase under Nazar and Rajasthan is due to the customary presents received on the accession of the new Maharaja. The failure of grass crop necessitating the utilisation of the storage of previous years is responsible for the excess under sale of grass.

The decrease under Salt is trifling, while under Hawala and Irrigation fee it is due to the comparative shrinkage of the Rabi cultivated area owing to the paucity of rains in the preceding year. The fall in collections under Rekha, Hakumat, Chakri and Bakiat is due to the year under report being generally not so favourable as its predecessor.

40. **Expenditure.**—The principal items of expenditure were:—

							Budget for 1910-11.	Actuals 1910-11.	Actuals 1909-10.
Items.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary.									
1.	Investments	...	...	...	...	...	15,31,970	33,07,297	21,67,027
2.	Imperial charges	...	...	...	...	...	7,12,000	7,04,378	7,17,483
3.	P. W. Department	...	...	...	...	...	6,54,700	5,77,988	5,04,553
4.	Purchase, Gifts and Safar kharach	...	...	...	...	...	6,20,000	3,78,450	3,88,337
5.	Revenue yielding departments	...	...	...	...	...	6,41,500	5,80,097	5,66,654
6.	Karkhanajats and Mardani Deodi	...	...	...	...	...	4,28,200	3,04,356	3,17,888
7.	Executive and Judicial Departments...	...	...	...	...	...	2,66,600	2,53,921	2,47,747
8.	Police and criminal tribes	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,000	2,38,235	2,46,697
9.	Palace allowances	...	...	...	...	...	2,77,000	2,79,466	2,97,393
10.	Local Military forces	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,200	1,68,866	1,72,242
11.	H. H's. personal (including household expenses)	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,000	1,93,390	2,16,521
12.	Grants, subscription, and charities	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,000	67,982	1,88,476
13.	Political	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,500	70,753	74,992
14.	Education and Museum	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,600	99,901	94,397
15.	Stipends and Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,000	1,06,331	1,00,640
16.	Medical and Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,000	1,11,442	1,13,681
Extraordinary.									
1.	Delhi Darbar	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	21,996	...
2.	Discharge of liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	62,205	35,932	1,29,766
3.	Miscellaneous advances	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	1,52,802	...
4.	Census	...	...	...	...	...	48,000	23,271	2,651
5.	Cholera and Plague	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	7,297	7,650

As compared with last year, the only deviations on the debit side which call for remarks are as follows:—

Under item No. 1 the substantial addition made to the Reserve Fund is responsible for the increase. The larger outlay on works of public utility has swelled item No. 3. The organisation of the Regency Council is responsible for the inflation under Executive and Judicial. The very liberal pension generously granted by the Darbar to Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad, the late Minister, accounts for the increase under item No. 15.

Under extraordinary heads appear 2 important items viz. the Delhi Darbar and the Census. The advances made for certain administrative purposes having not been recouped before the close of the year have inflated item No. 3. As far as possible advances will be discouraged in future and will only be allowed where absolutely necessary.

41. **Financial position.**—The year 1910-11 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 25,01,500. The monetary transactions during the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,06,139 raising the closing balance to Rs. 27,07,639. The total investments stood at 2,81,88,207 as detailed below:—

	On 30th September 1910.	Additions or withdrawals made during the year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserve Fund	33,38,325	22,59,917	55,98,242
Famine Fund	20,43,750	5,00,000	25,43,750
Alexandra Fund	1,25,700	...	1,25,700
Fund for marriages of H. H., Brothers and sisters ...	1,60,000	90,000	2,50,000
Agricultural Bank	25,575	15,735	9,840
Railway Capital including Pipar-Bhavi Light Railway ...	1,44,56,584	4,57,380	1,49,13,964
Railway Sinking Fund	2,97,943	97,403	3,95,346
Recoverable arrears	15,78,714	87,790	14,90,924
Miscellaneous advances ... ..	...	1,52,802	1,52,802
Cash balance in Treasury	25,01,500	2,06,139	27,07,639

The liabilities are now practically extinct since they stood at Rs. 62,205 on 30th September 1910; out of which Rs. 35,932 were paid off leaving a balance of Rs. 26,273 at the close of the year. The net assets, accordingly, aggregated Rs. 2,81,61,935 against 2,45,26,181 last year.

CHAPTER VI.

42. **Medical.**—The number of hospitals and dispensaries underwent no

Dispensaries.

change, being 23 as last year. 1,41,457 out-patients and 1,603 in-patients were treated and 762 major and 5,532 minor operations were performed, against an out-door attendance of 1,63,504 and indoor 1,699 during the previous year when 814 major and 5,330 minor operations were performed.

*The figures given in last year's report were approximate.

Though there was a slight increase in the number of minor operations, yet there was a noticeable fall in the attendance of outdoor patients which is due to the infrequency of malarial fever cases and the general healthiness of the year.

There being an almost utter absence of malarial fever, no quinine for prophylaxis was distributed in any part of the State.

Prevailing Diseases.

12 deaths occurred from small pox in Jodhpur city. Disinfection of the houses in which deaths had occurred was properly and promptly carried out. On the whole 30 cases of small pox were treated, the figure for the previous year being 3.

The cases applying for medical relief for scurvy numbered 168 against 138 during the previous year.

There was no case of cholera.

During the year 1,746 cases and 1,364 deaths, including 6 imported cases and 4 deaths, were reported.

Plague.

Some villages in the perganas of Bilara, Sojat, Jetaran, Bali, Desuri, Jalor, Marot and Merta suffered more or less severely from this fell disease. It however disappeared entirely by the middle of June, since when only one imported plague case occurred at Marwar Junction towards the end of September.

All necessary precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and it is very gratifying to note that Jodhpur city continued to enjoy immunity from it.

Plague Inspecting Officers continued to visit towns and villages, reassuring people thereof to evacuate infected places and to forthwith report the out-break of plague to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the nearest dispensary. During the year the Residency Surgeon performed 913 anti-plague inoculations viz:—649 in Bilara, 253 in Pipar and 6 in Jodhpur city.

Thirty-four lunatics were treated. Out of these, 9 were cured, 11 were discharged otherwise and handed over to their relations and 14 remained under treatment.

Lunatic Asylum.

The expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 67,022/- as per details given below:—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Dispensaries	46,601
Jaswant Female Hospital	8,067
Residency Surgeon's allowance	5,400
Vaccination... ..	5,311
Miscellaneous	1,643

43. **Leper Asylum.**—78 cases of leprosy were treated at the dispensaries and hospitals as compared with 90 last year. Jodhpur lepers are segregated at the Leper Asylum at Nimba-Nimbri, 8 miles from the city, with a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in visiting medical charge. Their maintenance cost Rs. 2,911.

44. **Vaccination.**—The vaccination staff as usual consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, and 23 Vaccinators. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, continued to inspect the vaccination work in Jodhpur city. The total number of primary vaccinations was 67,357 against 58,603 last year. The percentage of reported successful operations however fell from 96·32. to 95·27. There was no re-vaccination. The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 2,898 against 2,454 last year. Of the total number 693 were done by the District Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The Residency Surgeon inspected 1,602 children at 19 villages and towns; of these 96. 88 per cent. were successfully vaccinated. The Deputy Superintendent is reported to have inspected 14,492 children in 560 villages, and found 98·16 per cent. successfully vaccinated. The Assistant Superintendent inspected 421 villages and saw 6,668 children, 95. 52 per cent. of whom are reported to have been successfully vaccinated. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur, inspected 1,456 children and reported 97·32 percentage of successful cases.

45. **Vital Statistics.**—As noted in last year's report, vital statistics are registered only in the Jodhpur city proper and within the Railway limits. In the former 3,901 births were returned equal to a rate of 65·81 per *mille* of the population. This rate was 1·03 higher than that of the preceding year. The number of deaths returned was 2,490 yielding a rate of 42·01 as compared with 52·02 of the previous year.

The rise in the birth rate and a noticeable fall in the death rate are very gratifying in as much as they indicate the prevalence of favourable health conditions and the general prosperity of the people.

Fever as usual claimed the highest toll of victims viz. over 66 per cent. of the total mortality. Respiratory diseases, Diarrhœa and Dysentery were responsible for 3·5 and 2 per cent. respectively. 19 deaths were recorded under Injuries, 12 under small pox and the rest are grouped under other causes.

CHAPTER VII.

46. **Education**—The Darbar provide education of all grades, primary, secondary and Collegeate, free of cost. The number of institutions maintained by the State remained the same as in last year viz. 65. The number of scholars on the rolls of these institutions increased to 3,884 from 3,427 last year, or by about 13·3 per cent. Likewise the daily average attendance rose from 2,602 to 2,959.

The number of State Aided Schools fell from 29 to 25, the schools at Sanderao, Takhtgarh, Deoli and Sadri having been closed voluntarily by the teachers. In the Aided Schools the number of scholars was 2,136 as against 2,433 reported last year, giving a decrease of 297 or 12·2 per cent. The daily average attendance went down from 1,892 to 1,805.

The total expenditure on education was Rs-79,968/2/7 and the realizations in the shape of fees, levied in one Railway school only, fines, and the school cess paid by the Mallani Jagirdars, amounted to Rs- 913/10/7.

The classification of the pupils according to caste and religion at the State institutions was as follows.

Religion.	Caste.	Number.	Percentage.
Hindus.	{ Brahmans	... 996	... 25·6
	{ Rajputs	... 263	... 6·8
	{ Charans	... 11	... 0·3
	{ Mahajans	... 1,280	... 33·0
	{ Kayasths	... 200	... 5·1
	{ (Other castes	... 730	... 18·8
Mohaminadans	...	... 404	... 10·4
	Total	... 3,884	100·0

Instruction at some of the schools was somewhat disorganised during the year owing to the difficulty of securing teachers, whether locally or from outside, of the requisite grade of knowledge. This difficulty threatens to become chronic, partly because the Railway Department, which offers better pay and prospects of more substantial as well as more rapid promotion, continues to absorb men from whom the teaching staff might be recruited.

Inspecting Staff. There were 2 Inspectors and 2 Deputy Inspectors, (one Deputy Inspector having been employed in April) who visited most of the schools 3 or 4 times during the year. The Inspector, Western Circle, was for the most part of the year engaged in supervising the instruction given in the lower standards of the schools in Jodhpur.

Jaawant College. The strength of the College went down from 35 reported last year to 25. The daily average attendance was 23 against 28 of the previous year. Two of the students left their studies and took service, while others migrated to other outside Colleges. The staff remained unchanged during the year. 7 students were sent up for the B. A. Examination, out of these 2 were successful. At the Intermediate Examination 12 appeared and 9 passed, 5 in the 2nd and 4 in the 3rd division.

Darbar High School. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General paid a visit to the school during the year and kindly distributed prizes to the boys. The number on rolls at the end of the year under report was 451 as against 450 of last year. The daily average attendance was 406 against 449 showing a decrease of 9·5 per cent. 11 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination; of these 6 were successful. 17 students went up for the Rajputana Middle School Examination, and 9 were successful. In the Telegraph Training Class attached to the Darbar High School the number of probationers at the end of the year was 15. Twenty five probationers were admitted during the year and 17 passed as signallers. This Class trains boys for employment in the local Railway Department.

In August, this school was reorganised. The 50 boarders of the Rajput Nobles' School, Elgin Rajput Boarding House; who were reading in the Darbar High school and its branches, were also transferred to the Nobles' School and with the increase of scholars the staff had to be strengthened by the addition of 4 assistant teachers, so that at the close of the year it consisted of:—1 Head Master, 7 Assistant teachers and 1 Riding Master. It is hoped that with the attention now bestowed to the education of the Rajputs, the school will make rapid improvement. The number of students in the new School is 84 against 15 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,830/-

The school works satisfactorily under the supervision of Mrs. Maseyk. The number of girls is 78 against 61 of last year, or an increase of 27.8 per cent. Average attendance was 60 against 47 of last year. The leading communities of Jodhpur have shown a commendable zeal in establishing their own denominational schools for the boys; but it is to be regretted that they have done nothing yet for the education of the girls. It is hoped that this important subject will soon receive their careful attention, and the Darbar is not forgetful of this problem.

The number of students on the rolls was 32 or one more than last year. The daily average attendance is the same as last year, viz. 20. Four students were sent up for the Government Sanskrit College Examination and one of them passed the Madhyama Examination in the 1st division.

This school had 33 students and was originally meant for training teachers. It was found that very few students who knew Hindi could be attracted to the school. Hence 2 more elementary classes were added. The number on the rolls during the year compares favourably against 18 of the last year. The school supplied 5 teachers to the department during the year.

This class gives training in Typewriting and Shorthand. A fee of Re. 1/- per month is levied. The number of students was 20, or 4 more than in last year, while the daily average attendance was 18 against 12 of preceding year. The number of typewriters in use is 5. Two students appeared at the Pitman's Elementary Shorthand Examination and 3 at the Pitman's Therry Examination and 1 at the Pitman's Speed Examination, and all of them came out successful.

The total number of students was 174 against 180 of last year. The school at Sambhar suffered owing to the reorganization of the Mission School, which has considerably strengthened the staff and increased the number of classes and has consequently succeeded in attracting some students from the Darbar school. 4 students appeared for the Rajputana Middle School Examination and 1 passed. The Sojat school sent 4 students out of whom 3 were successful.

The total number of students in all the 14 Anglo-Vernacular Upper Primary schools was 958 against 821 of last year, with a daily average attendance of 667 against 640, but though the number on the rolls has increased, the percentage of the daily average attendance has decreased, being 69·6 against 77·9 last year. As the hired buildings in which most of the schools are housed are more or less unsuitable for education purposes, the question of erecting new buildings of a convenient type is now receiving due consideration from the Darbar.

The number of the Lower Primary schools was the same as reported last year, *viz.* 2, both being situated in Jodhpur. The number of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year was 321 against 347 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 7·4 per cent. The decrease was due to the transfer of the Rajput boys to the Rajput Nobles' School. The daily average attendance rose from 242 to 326.

The number of Vernacular Primary schools remained the same as last year, *viz.* 40, including the school at Makrana which remained closed as no building was available for its accommodation. The number of pupils in these schools at the end of the year was 1,708 against 1,453 of last year with an average daily attendance of 1,275 against 1,013 of last year. The education given in these schools is of a very elementary character, but in 3 places—Thanvala, Bhavi, and Katothi—which are comparatively bigger villages where the local teachers take proper interest in their work, the grade of instruction is somewhat higher than in the rest.

The number of the aided schools fell from 29 to 25. The number of students in these schools fell from 2,433 reported last year to 2,136 and the daily average attendance also fell from 1892 to 1805. Six of the schools are situated in Jodhpur itself. The foremost school among them in respect of both numerical strength and financial stability is the Sardar School, which had the honour of a visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in August 1911.

CHAPTER VIII.

47. **Storage of fodder.**—The Forest department did neither sell nor store any grass during the year and accordingly the balance in hand remained the same as in 1908-09 *viz.* 29,830 mds. The Hawala Department however was more active, as 72,057 mds. against 49,707 mds. of grass were cut through its agency and added to the old store of 1,53,767 mds. of stacked hay. Out of the total of 2,25,824 mds., 14,305 mds. were supplied to the Darbar stables and the Imperial Service Troops, 4,990 mds. were sold to the public and 7,484 mds. lost by fire, so that the quantity of grass in store at the close of the year was 1,99,045 mds. During the next year there will be obviously a great demand for grass and this reserve, it is hoped, would be greatly availed of.

It is to be regretted that the late Forest Superintendent did not conduct the experiment of ensilage, referred to in the last report. The new Superintendent has been directed to try pucca pits and report result.

The area under fuel and fodder reserve remained the same as last year viz: 20 square miles. The receipts and charges under this head came up to Rs 1,085/- and Rs 2,855/- respectively.

48. **Local Walter Krlt Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha**—The number of marriages celebrated among the Rajputs and Charans, which alone are registered, showed a slight falling off, the former fell from 576 to 530 and the latter from 30 to 24

The infringement of the rules of the Sabha was reported in 28 Rajput marriages and in 1 Charan marriage giving a total of 29 as under:—

Below the prescribed age limit ...	...	...	12
Above the fixed scale of expenditure ...	...	...	4
About Tika ...	...	...	1
About Bigamy ...	...	...	12

Including 12 cases pending from the close of last year, the total number of cases for disposal was 41; out of which 21 were disposed of.

49. **Factories.**—The only factories within the scope of the Factory Act are two.

- (1) The Loco and Carriage shops attached to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, worked by steam power. It was inspected twice during the year and it gave employment on an average to 1218 male and 162 child operatives. Three accidents are reported to have occurred there.
- (2) *The Marwar State Press.*—It is worked by hand and it engaged on an average 103.6 persons daily. Its receipts and working expenses amounted to Rs. 31,806 and Rs. 28,534 respectively showing a net profit of Rs. 3,272. The stock in hand at the close of the year was worth Rs. 4,007 against Rs. 4,495 last year.

The other factories which do not fall within the prescribed definition are:—

- (1) *The Ice and Aerated Water Factory.*—Under the charge of the P. W. Department. It is worked by steam power and employed 22 male adults. It yielded a net profit of Rs. 5,076 against Rs. 7,489 last year. It is attracting more and more public patronage. 2194 maunds of ice and 980 gross of aerated waters were manufactured and sold during the year.

(2) *The Jail Factory.*—It is worked by convict labour and is described at length in para 22.

50. **Census.**—The Census operations were commenced in the beginning of the year 1910. The whole State area was divided into 8,584 blocks, 286 Circles and 49 Charges.

The house numbering was first done by a limited number of trained hands. This facilitated the work of dividing the villages into blocks. The appointment of enumerators was not an easy task in a country where the knowledge of the three Rs is almost an exclusive monopoly of the Mahajan caste, who generally dwell in towns or in double cropped villages, and not in the sandy pergasas.

A synchronus Census was taken on March 10th and special arrangements made for telegraphing the Provisional Totals to the Census Superintendent proved to be very efficient, as the Darbar in communicating the information on the 12th March was first among the Western Rajputana States.

The total population of Marwar is 20,57,553 souls against 19,35,565 in 1901.

Religion.	FOR 1911.			FOR 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	8,99,634	8,10,364	17,09,998	8,47,620	7,58,426	16,06,046
Mohammedans	87,489	78,056	1,65,545	78,603	70,816	1,49,419
Others	88,146	93,864	1,82,010	89,308	90,792	1,80,100
Total	10,75,269	9,82,284	20,57,553	10,15,531	9,20,034	19,35,565

The variation amounts to an increase of 6·3 per cent and is a satisfactory indication of the recuperative powers of the people, considering that famine and pestilence in a more or less severe form were disagreeably present in the earlier half of the decade in question.

It is also important to note that the difference between the actual final figures and the provisional totals telegraphed on the 12th of March was only ·002 per cent.

For tabulation purposes an office was opened at Ajmer and work was in active progress at the close of the year under report.

In conjunction with the Census work an economic survey was taken in hand and materials were collected for every village according to printed schedules. The data may not be claimed in all cases to be complete or thoroughly reliable, as they were obtained in the course of a hurried investigation; yet it is hoped that when tabulated it will prove very useful for reference especially in a year of famine.

A new directory of all the villages is also under preparation.



APPENDICES.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing Names of high Officers in the Jodhpur Residency and the Marwar State as well as changes in personnel during the year 1910-11.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
Lt.-Col. K. D. Erskine, I. A., C. I. E.	Resident, W. R. S.	1st October 1910	14th October 1910.	
Major C. J. Windham, I. A.,	Do.	15th October 1910	30th September 1911.	
Captain W. G. Hutchinson, I. A.	Assistant Resident W. R. S.	5th November 1910	30th September 1911.	
Lt.-Col. R. C. Mac Watt, I. M. S.	Residency Surgeon	1st October 1910	3rd November 1910.	
Major J. W. Grant, I. M. S.	Do.	4th November 1910	30th September 1911.	
Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad, C. I. E.	Minister	1st October 1910	23rd May 1911.	
Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Pohkaran.	} Members of Consultative Council.			
Rao Bahadur Thakur Sher Singh of Kuchaman				
Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh of Asop				
Thakur Bijay Singh of Rian				
Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraja Murardan				
*Major General H. H. Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., L.L.D., D.C.L., A.D.C.,	REGENCY COUNCIL. Regent & President	24th May 1911	30th September 1911.	
Maharaj Zalim Singhji Sahab	Vice-President (Senior Member).	"	"	
Maharaj Fateh Singhji Sahab	Military Member...	"	"	
G. B. Goyder, Esquire, ...	Finance Member...	27th August 1911	"	
Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji of Pohkaran.	P. W. D. Member	24th May 1911	"	
Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Dassji	Judicial Member...	8th April 1911	"	
†Pandit Syamabeharaji Mista, P. C. S.	Revenue Member	9th June 1911	"	
Rao Sahib Laxmi Dassji Sapat Bar-at-Law	Secretary	24th May 1911	"	

*Created G. O. V. O. in Coronation Darbar honors.

†Created Rai Sahib.

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH.
Vice-President.

Appendix No. II.

List of Laws in force in the Marwar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marwar Civil Procedure Code (including Limitation & Evidence Acts) 1886. 2. Marwar Criminal Code (Penal and Procedure Codes combined) 1887. 3. Excise Act 1887. 4. Stamps Act (including Court fees Act) 1886, amended in 1889. 5. Rules for the settlement of Criminal Tribes 1889. 6. Act defining the powers of and for the guidance of Jaidars exercising Judicial powers 1891. 7. Adoption Rules for Rajpurs 1895-96. 8. Registration Act 1899, amended in 1902 and 1907. 9. Game Rules 1904. 10. Police Act 1905. 11. Gambling Act 1905. 12. Registration of Inventions Act 1906. 13. The Tracking Rules 1906. 14. Leave Rules 1906. 15. Travelling Allowance Rules 1906. 16. The Marwar Agricultural Bank Act 1906. 17. The Merchant and Suit Valuation Rules 1907. 18. Leave Rules for Sardar Risala 1907. 19. The Marwar Explosives Act 1909. 20. The Marwar Sedition Act 1909. 21. The Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulations. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes.</p>	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
Vice President of Council,

Appendix No. III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Marwar State for the year 1910-11.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS & MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited or received by transfer this year.	CASUALTIES.			No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of serviceable Guns.	NUMBER OF MEN				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted or transferred.			European commissioned Officers.	Native commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Artillery, Jodhpur ...	249	120	3	...	86	1	66	...	2	6	272	42,505	
Garrison in Districts ...	157	20	2	...	18	1	...	...	...	4	153	
Sadar Infantry ...	967	175	9	...	182	1	...	...	35	110	806	1,16,571
Jodhpur I. S. Lancers 1st Regiment ...	695	27	9	...	18	1	...	...	21	107	477	
Jodhpur I. S. Lancers 2nd Regiment ...	302	14	5	...	9	1	...	...	11	51	240	4,81,378
Total ...	2,280	356	28	...	313	5	66	...	69	278	1,948		
												6,40,454	
												Rs. 42,505	
												1,16,571	
												4,81,378	
												6,40,454	

MAHARAJ FATEH SINGH,
MILITARY MEMBER.

Appendix No. IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Marwar State Police Force for the year 1910-11.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost per mensum. Rs.	PUNISHED.		REWARDED.	EDUCATION		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined Degraded or suspended.		Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Inspector-General of Police	1	500	325	1	...	{ *2-150 2-200 1-165
District superintendents of Police...	5	200	*865	...	.....	...	5	...
Instructors	1	80	120	...	.....	...	2	...
Inspectors 1st grade	2	40	7215	...	1	...	3	...	†One drawing 65-p. m.
Do 2nd	1	75	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Do 3rd	8	60	400	...	.....	...	8	...
Do 4th	11	50	440	...	6	...	11	...	‡‡ Hawaldars & 8 Naicks' allowance. ‡‡ Naicks' allowance. 1 Naicks' "
Special Officer	1	40	30	...	.....	...	1	...
Sub-Inspectors 1st grade	12	30	360	...	11	...	12	...	
Do 2nd	13	25	325	...	12	...	13	...	
Do 3rd	53	20	1,060	...	44	...	53	...	
Allowance to 1 chief Constable	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Do to 225 Mohir	...	3	675	3	129	19	...	...
Hawaldars	60	9	540	2	1	...	49	...	
Naicks	136	8	1,088	5	25	8	114	...	
Constables	1,045	7	7,315	58	119	3	346	...	
Mounted constables (Camel Sowers)	1208	14	2,928	5	12	...	34	...	‡‡ Hawaldars & 8 Naicks' allowance. ‡‡ Naicks' allowance. 1 Naicks' "
Infantry Sowers	1,182	2	365	...	14	...	16	...	
Do Foot	100	1	101	...	6	...	10	...	
Trackers	11	8	88	...	1	...	...	...
Do 1st grade	51	7	378	...	2	...	3	...	
Do 2nd	77	6	462	...	...	...	...	...
Bhishtis	1	30	30	...	...	...	1	...
Mistri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khalasis	4	5	20	...	...	...	...	...
Allowance to 2 drill Instructors	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...
Do to 1 Gymnastic Master	...	1	4	1	Total
Chaprasis	2	4	32	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
Drummer	6	3	18	Total
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,001	18,201	76	388	43	682	72	682

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT.

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Marwar State during the year 1910-11.

State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED BY POLICE.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTION (COLUMNS 5 and 9).		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL (COLUMNS 7 and 9).		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Marwar	1,641	1,671	1,041	1,086	972	1,022	465	549	227	236	44.66	49.7	47.84	52.83	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,

Vice President.

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mavrar State during the year 1910—11.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1							8
Marwar ...	1,48,113	1,68,026	45,190	81,062	30.51	49.72	
...							
...							

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
Vice President.

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the
Marwar State Courts during the year 1910-11.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.				Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.												Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT										Cases.		Persons.	Remarks.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during past year.		Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	IMPRISONMENT.				Capital punishment.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.																			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Murder	2	9	11	7	6	11	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	6	...	...
Dacoity	1	3	4	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...
Outlawry	...	1	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway Robbery	2	58	60	41	60	44	23	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	23	21	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	27	582	609	538	591	571	422	103	265	7	6	...	29	12	422	133	...	...	95	41	41	98	78	19	8	1	...	...	18	16	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	12	81	96	69	87	23	8	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	8	14	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	5	5	8	4	15	4	...	4	4	8	2	...	2	1	3
Abduction and kidnapping	2	86	88	52	88	113	17	3	12	...	...	...	2	...	17	95	...	1	...	2	4	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	27	27	27	27	26	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle lifting	18	252	270	160	257	218	157	36	98	3	2	...	4	14	157	55	...	...	22	26	47	28	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	...
Cheating	3	93	96	96	91	35	13	3	1	2	...	...	7	...	13	20	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1910-11.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
	Past year	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1910-11.						TOTAL.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	(Committed or referred or transferred.	Died, escaped, or insane.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Mehkma Khas	49	147	...	65	...	33	...	16	213	114	...	18	79	...	1	16	...	
Appellate Court	146	335	1	202	16	102	1	...	181	322	...	183	115	23	1	...	...
Foujdari	1,448	1,929	74	669	35	145	73	13	855	1,009	...	202	485	303	1	18	*Includes work of the Court of the Supdt. Malani.	
Kotwali	331	387	...	113	1	384	1	3	440	502	...	153	121	228	...	...	...
Superintendent Didwana	115	144	5	46	1	127	6	...	155	185	...	90	50	31	...	5	...	
Pargana Courts	3,671	3,738	59	1,047	153	2,661	210	345	3,624	4,475	18	941	1,228	2,215	...	73	...	
Total	5,760	6,680	139	2,142	206	3,452	291	377	5,498	6,607	18	1,587	2,087	2,800	3	112	...	

† The cases which have been successively dealt with by Hakumat, Foujdari, Appellate and Mehkma Khas courts have been counted over again by the respective courts and hence this total cannot tally with the number of "offences committed" in Appendix VII

HARNAM DAS,

Judicial Member.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1910-11.

Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																Remarks.
		APPLICATIONS REJECTED.		SENTENCES.						PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER ENQUIRY &c. ORDERED.		PENDING.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mekma Khas	443	2	2	551	283	83	49	89	44	15	9	27	9	64	44	3	3	
Appellate Court	75	5	6	44	36	13	14	6	6	...	...	7	6	3	2	9	5	
Fojdari	155	5	6	64	53	33	15	56	45	8	3	1	2	4	4	45	27	Includes work of the Court of the Supdt. Mallani.
Total ...	673	12	14	659	372	129	78	151	95	23	12	35	17	71	50	57	35	

Includes work of the Court of the Supdt. Mallani.

HARNAM DAS,
JUDICIAL MEMBER.

Appendix X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1910-11.

Tribunals.	FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON DEMAND.						TOTAL		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	OPENING BALANCE.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Value.	Rs.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100/-	Number of suits above Rs. 100/- and under Rs. 500/-	Number of suits above Rs. 500/- and under Rs. 1,000/-	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000/- and under Rs. 5,000/-	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000/-	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Rs.	Average Duration.			Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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HARNAM DASS,
Judicial Member.

Appendix XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during 1910-11.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during 1929

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of opening balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.		Value for present year.	TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.		Value for present year.	CLOSING BALANCE.		NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				Remarks.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Above 6 and below 12 months.	Above 12 & below 18 months.	Above 18 months.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21
1			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Appellate Court	.....	.....	2,174	1	3	16,388		4	18,862	...	4	18,862	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Court	111	118	1,29,260	183	154	1,23,170	294	302	2,52,430	146	255	2,05,232	148	47	47,198	16	13	10	8
Court of Sardars (including Court of Superintendent, Malabar)	75	67	94,292	284	174	2,22,953	389	241	3,15,245	292	210	2,74,779	67	31	40,466	19	4	6	2
Kotwali	66	112	16,511	259	191	18,191	275	303	34,702	163	190	18,027	112	113	16,675	46	39	12	16
Tamil	235	175	1,50,410	515	433	2,12,896	750	608	3,72,306	575	528	298,556	175	80	73,770	47	18	9	6
Superintendent, Dindwara	7	10	3,481	105	85	11,731	112	95	15,212	102	87	13,585	10	8	1,627	4	4	...	...
Hakumats	535	411	38,009	4,497	4,506	4,46,049	5,032	4,917	4,81,058	4,621	4,571	3,77,339	411	346	1,06,719	213	100	18	15
Total	1,029	924	4,41,457	5,794	5,516	10,51,378	6,823	6,470	14,92,815	5,899	5,845	12,06,360	924	625	2,86,455	345	178	55	47

HARNAM DAS,
Judicial Member.

IIARNAM DAS,
Judicial Member.

Appendix No. XII.

Civil Work—Number and results of Appeals in Civil Suits during 1910-11.

Tribunals.	HOW DISPOSED OF.												CASES COM- AVERAGE DURATION.											
	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING.		CLOSING BALANCE.		VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING.		DECISIONS CONFIRMED.		DECISIONS REVERSED.		DECISIONS AMENDED.		CASES RE- MANDATED FOR RETRIAL.		CASES COM- PROMISED & OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF		AVERAGE DURATION.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Mohkma khas	120	197	610	818	730	1,015	533	857	197	158	1,81,712	2,62,962	293	444	61	138	58	124	105	117	16	34	YR. M. D.	YR. M. D.
Court of Sardars (including Court of Superintendent, Malani)	54	127	415	384	469	511	342	431	127	80	23,076	31,838	158	211	73	57	41	22	68	113	2	28	0 3 19	0 2 24
Appellate Court	23	49	339	363	362	412	313	363	49	49	56,904	63,233	200	198	41	66	29	39	22	48	21	12	4 12 0	0 6 24
Civil Court	129	209	749	1,095	878	1,304	669	1,045	209	259	45,497	87,954	315	533	129	155	76	86	83	221	66	50	0 3 21	0 4 18
Total	326	582	2,113	2,660	2,439	3,242	1,857	2,696	582	546	3,07,189	4,45,987	966	1,386	304	416	204	271	278	499	105	124	0 3 21	0 4 4

HARNAM DAS,
JUDICIAL MEMBER.

Appendix No. XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Jodhpur, during the year 1910-11.

STATION.	No of prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remain- ing from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Daily average.					
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Jodhpur Central Jail ...	1	498	1,058	1,561	1,556	152.21	490.12	543	29,416	One month and twenty days.	There were five deaths during the year among the convicts and one among the under-trials

HARNAM DAS,
Judicial Member.

Appendix No. XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Morwar State during the year 1910-11.

Description.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED												DOCUMENTS REGISTERED		VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.				DOCUMENTS FOR WHICH REGISTRATION WAS REFUSED		DOCUMENTS REMAINING UNREGISTERED ENQUIRY AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION.		MORTGAGES.		SALE DEEDS.		WILLS.		MONEY BONDS.		MISCELLANEOUS.		Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	a. p.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.											
Head quarters (Sadar).	822	735	195	224	119	125	8	5	277	244	207	126	806	724	11,37,985	130	10,20,584	129	9	8	7	5	
Hakumats ...	712	837	237	241	91	129	3	5	265	296	93	129	689	800	6,71,102	149	6,97,671	83	16	31	7	6	
Total ...	1,534	1,572	432	465	210	254	11	10	542	540	300	255	1,495	1,524	18,09,088	119	17,18,256	50	25	39	14	9	

G. B. GOYDER.
Finance Member.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Registration Department during the year 1910-11.

NOTES—As the Registration and Stamp Departments are worked together, working expenditure of the Registration Department cannot be shown separately.

G. B. GOYDER,
Finance Member.

Appendix XVI.

Statement of Rainfall in the Marwar State during the year 1910-11.

No.	Pergana.	October 1910.		November 1910.		December 1910.		January 1911.		February 1911.		March 1911.		April 1911.		May 1911.		June 1911.		July 1911.		August 1911.		September 1911.		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.	
		Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
1	Bali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	1	78	..	7	1	1	5	69	9	39	21	22	20	99
2	Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	29	20	..	..	..	..	..	52	2	42	7	79	15	54
3	Bilara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	89	53	..	35	..	..	4	64	9	43	19	42	24	86
4	Desuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	91	43	..	29	1	..	6	53	9	26	40	94	31	53
5	Didwana	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	48	..	22	..	..	79	58	..	49	..	..	1	79	5	84	12	92	15	59
6	Jaitaran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	87	30	..	..	..	..	3	93	6	60	21	57	25	51
7	Jalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	67	86	..	..	..	..	2	31	4	62	13	93	19	57
8	Jaswantpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	42	78	..	..	..	..	1	42	6	47	17	54	24	8
9	Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	19	34	..	33	..	..	4	12	7	54	11	88	18	49
10	Marote	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	5	23	..	..	..	..	3	83	5	23	13	42	17	69
11	Merta	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	7	..	29	88	..	8	..	..	1	35	7	54	16	24	20	19
12	Nagore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	41	..	..	..	..	40	23	..	..	..	..	5	13	7	65	14	50	17	74
13	Pachpadra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	..	33	15	..	8	..	..	5	10	8	86	11	84	15	29
14	Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	43	42	..	..	..	..	4	10	9	78	32	12	25	17
15	Parbatsar	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	9	..	11	11	..	75	..	2	17	6	31	10	45	16	2	2
16	Phalodi	..	77	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	62	..	..	..	..	34	38	..	..	..	..	..	63	3	14	12	13	14	14
17	Sambhar	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	93	7	..	..	..	..	2	35	5	85	8	93	15	81
18	Sanchore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	93	..	..	..	..	34	65	..	..	..	..	1	21	4	32	13	91	22	51
19	Sankra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	2	84	11	7	13	75
20	Sheo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	2	40	9	62	11	82
21	Shergarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	..	..	..	..	17	42	..	..	..	..	2	18	6	37	15	56	16	96
22	Sivana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	5	40	7	65	15	21	17	63
23	Sojat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	76	5	4	17	91	24	26

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,

Vice President.

Appendix No. XVII.

Statement as to prices of Staple food grains in the Jodhpur city during the year 1910-11.

NAME OF FOOD GRAINS.	30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.				30TH JUNE 1911.		30TH SEPTEMBER 1911.		REMARKS.
	Seers.		Chhs.		Seers.	Chhs.	Seers.	Chhs.	
Wheat	13	12	14	2	11	1	
Barley	21	1	19	3	13	9	
Jawar	21	3	20	13	11	6	
Bajra	18	8	17	...	11	11	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT.

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT.

Appendix No. XVIII.

Agricultural stock in Khalsa Villages under the Revenue Department of the Marwar State during the year 1910-11.

No.	District.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										BULLOCK-POUGHS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Female buffaloes.	Horses.	Mares.	Colt & fillies.	Camels.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	Total.	With 2 bullocks.	
													With one bullock.	
1	Jodhpur	7,455	12,687	226	1,887	8	1	...	744	364	74,041	97,413	3,570	715
2	Shergarh	317	807	40	71	...	...	...	373	17	4,186	5,811	120	450
3	Sheo	830	3,128	71	92	6	28	3	97	194	17,488	21,937	353	158
4	Phalodi	3,303	10,388	86	438	5	4	...	1,790	207	27,303	43,524	1,222	1,927
5	Nagore	8,713	19,276	439	2,891	19	15	...	830	583	1,41,288	1,74,054	4,149	1,040
6	Didwana	2,257	5,795	85	327	1	1	...	250	38	23,038	31,843	953	532
7	Marot	522	1,245	...	387	1	...	...	85	52	4,121	6,413	231	129
8	Nawa	450	420	...	67	...	...	...	25	57	1,101	2,120	213	25
9	Parbatsar	1,534	3,201	25	980	2	2	...	82	205	18,016	24,047	726	101
10	Merta	7,656	17,360	71	4,376	18	35	4	369	515	58,754	89,158	2,011	116
11	Jaitaran	3,712	6,732	150	1,965	6	7	1	63	496	31,163	44,295	1,506	64
12	Bilawa	7,786	13,408	298	3,538	16	40	6	93	821	42,162	68,173	3,857	221
13	Sardar Samand	3,762	7,231	292	1,838	12	24	...	21	62	60,245	73,547	1,897	69
14	Sajat	6,490	10,375	872	2,891	18	20	...	66	720	63,531	84,983	2,773	696
15	Desuri	5,028	8,716	351	3,352	43	30	5	41	419	16,590	33,535	1,689	42
16	Bali	6,820	13,724	267	5,897	36	53	6	137	542	47,162	74,644	3,260	182
17	Pali	4,154	5,577	372	2,013	13	14	...	20	226	47,777	60,171	1,915	4
18	Jalore	2,652	4,325	94	1,339	4	1	...	64	123	28,613	37,245	1,260	245
19	Jaswantpura	2,814	7,105	86	2,698	14	18	2	195	297	30,387	43,616	1,362	213
20	Saichore	1,425	3,590	32	1,697	9	4	1	221	149	9,162	16,290	639	242
21	Siwana	708	953	36	557	1	...	...	141	70	10,733	13,199	326	143
22	Pachpadra	1,186	1,552	56	626	4	1	...	110	179	13,482	17,196	558	119
TOTAL		78,564	1,57,595	3,950	39,992	236	298	28	5,822	6,336	7,70,393	10,63,214	35,596	7,433

NOTE.—There were 15,393 transport & 405 riding carts in all the Khalsa Villages.

SYAMA BEHARI MISRA,

Revenue Member,

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No	HEADS.					RECEIPTS.			
						BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
						Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10.)	Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10.)
	Ordinary.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Major Heads of Revenue.</i>								
1	Salt	...	...	...	...	14,20,000	14,55,000	14,57,040	14,59,134
2	Customs	...	...	...	...	16,00,000	14,00,000	18,19,103	17,72,422
3	Railway	...	...	...	...	13,50,000	9,07,000	17,69,573	13,73,437
4	Hawala (Land Revenue)	...	...	...	...	11,72,000	12,65,000	12,29,025	13,18,141
5	Rekh (cash tribute from Jagirdars)	...	...	...	...	2,80,000	3,00,000	2,51,200	2,96,280
6	Hakumats	...	...	...	...	2,33 100	2,30,000	2,03,059	2,46,966
7	Irrigation fee	...	...	...	...	1,29,000	1,68,000	1,00,647	1,60,372
8	Excise	...	...	...	...	1,60,000	1,37,000	1,64,331	1,46,649
9	Stamps and Registration	...	...	...	...	1,58,000	1,55,000	1,69,530	1,62,993
10	Hukamnama (Jagir succession fee)	...	...	...	...	1,02,000	1,00,000	1,33,649	1,21,467
11	Chakri (cash payment in lieu of fendal service)	...	...	...	...	1,10,000	1,09,000	1,25,121	1,37,002
	<i>Minor Heads of Revenue.</i>								
12	Forest	...	...	...	...	61,000	75,000	56,418	55,822
13	Bakiat (miscellaneous outstandings and advances recovered)	...	...	...	...	80,000	1,00,000	87,790	1,11,982
14	Interest	...	...	...	...	2,40,000	1,80,000	2,55,935	1,95,328
15	Press	...	...	...	...	32,500	30,000	31,806	30,726
16	Court Fees	...	...	...	...	25,000	20,000	28,489	35,036
17	Mint	...	...	...	...	17,000	15,000	26,356	23,221
18	Marble Quarries	...	...	...	...	16,000	16,000	17,075	18,314
19	P. W. D. Special	...	...	...	...	17,000	9,000	11,701	17,348
20	Sale of Ice and aerated waters	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	15,752	18,205
21	Umerkot and Merwara Villages	...	...	...	...	16,000	13,000	16,000	10,000
22	Recovery of Vaccination Fees	...	...	...	...	8,000	9,000	6,994	7,643
23	Sale of Jail Manufactured articles	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	7,415	8,305
24	Nazar	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	14,309	2,323
25	Sale of camels	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,358	...
26	„ „ mules	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	2,280	4,725
27	Mines of Fuller's earth	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	1,250	625
28	Miscellaneous Revenue	...	...	...	...	15,900	15,000	9,831	21,575

expenditure during 1910-11 and 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
43,000	46,000	37,370	41,234	
1,59,600	1,51,000	1,55,129	1,53,235	
..	
1,32,000	1,33,000	90,170	90,384	
6,100	6,000	6,148	5,876	
1,43,000	1,45,000	1,38,954	1,35,166	
...	
24,500	24,000	23,634	22,202	
15,500	13,500	13,703	12,761	
...	
22,100	21,000	23,065	16,279	
45,500	62,000	43,413	41,317	
1,600	1,400	1,494	1,553	
...	
32,300	30,000	28,534	30,167	
...	
1,800	1,800	1,823	1,921	
...	
...	
9,000	10,000	10,676	10,716	
...	
...	
4,100	4,100	5,359	3,843	
...	
...	
...	
2,000	...	625	...	Compensation paid to the Jagirdars.
...	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11)	Previous year (1909-10).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Imperial Charges.</i>				
29	Tribute ... ..	...	...	...	...
30	Contribution towards Erinpura Irregular Force (1,500 horse) ... ..	...	...	...	...
31	Sardar Risala (Imperial Service Troops) ...	...	...	...	...
	<i>His Highness's Personal.</i>				
32	Jeb Kharch (His Highness' private purse) ...	...	...	...	...
33	Stables ... ..	...	...	...	...
34	Private Office ... ..	...	...	...	...
35	Civil salaries ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Palace Allowances.</i>				
36	Zenani Deodi ... ..	...	...	...	...
37	Household expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Executive and Judicial departments.</i>				
38	Mehkma Khas... ..	...	...	...	...
39	English Office... ..	...	...	...	...
40	Sardar's Court... ..	...	...	...	...
41A	Haisiat Court ... ..	...	...	...	...
41	Appellate Court ... ..	...	...	...	...
42	Criminal Court ... ..	...	...	...	...
43	Civil Court ... ..	...	...	...	...
44	Tamil ... ..	...	...	...	...
45	Superintendent of Perganas ... ..	...	...	...	...
46	Jodhpur Kotwali	10,000	9,000	11,051	10,178
47	Walter Krit and Munfiat Committees... ..	...	...	...	...
48	Pardhangiri ... ..	...	...	...	...
49	Mir Munshi & Dastri ... ..	...	...	...	...
50	Reserve Mutsadis ... ..	...	...	...	...
51	Weeding of Records ... ..	...	...	...	...

expenditure during 1910-11 and 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	
1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	
4,89,000	5,50,000	4,81,378	4,94,483	
96,000	96,000	48,757	96,000	
77,000	90,000	69,895	77,815	
2,000	2,000	4,519	1,309	
12,000	7,000	10,925	6,308	
2,77,000	2,85,000	2,79,466	2,97,393	
35,000	35,000	59,294	35,089	
55,000	57,000	81,801	55,715	
16,200	14,500	17,122	12,752	
9,200	8,700	10,090	9,311	
6,600	6,500	3,034	4,403	
8,000	7,900	8,172	7,961	
14,200	14,400	13,874	14,562	
7,000	7,200	6,876	6,906	
7,700	7,700	6,986	7,416	
12,700	19,000	11,832	18,919	
8,300	7,600	7,971	7,745	
1,600	1,600	1,532	1,372	
600	600	594	596	
4,200	4,000	3,242	4,134	
8,500	8,500	6,972	7,205	
5,000	5,000	...	...

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Executive and Judicial departments.—contd.</i>				
52	Audit Office ...	...	...	...	...
53	Treasury ...	...	...	...	...
54	Hazari Daftar ...	...	...	*17,330	...
55	Good Service Reward ...	...	...	...	...
56	Kasid Kharch ...	...	...	...	...
57	Stationery ...	...	...	...	...
58	Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...
59	Miscellaneous Establishments ...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Political.</i>				
60	Vakalats ...	...	...	...	...
61	Rajasthan ...	...	...	†8,250	...
62	Ain-ka Kothar (Entertainment of guests)	...	...	...	...
63	Foreign Office ...	...	...	...	...
64	External boundary ...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Local Military Forces.</i>				
65	Sadar Infantry ...	...	...	...	...
66	Artillery ...	...	...	...	...
67	Band ...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Police.</i>				
68	Police ...	...	...	...	...
69	Settling of the Criminal Tribes ...	...	...	...	...
	<i>P. W. D.</i>				
70	Public Works department ...	...	...	...	...
71	Do. .. under Civil Agency ...	...	...	...	...
72	Sinking Artesian Wells ...	...	...	...	...

expenditure during 1910-11 and 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,000	14,700	14,986	14,929	
11,200	11,500	10,038	11,023	
3,600	3,500	3,370	3,389	
10,000	10,000	...	10,000	* Readjustment of the amount kept in deposit and shown as extraordinary receipt in the budget.
3,000	2,100	4,559	2,764	
4,000	4,000	2,446	3,711	
45,000	45,000	29,416	33,105	
10,000	8,000	9,008	9,820	
32,000	38,000	35,524	31,479	
50,000	50,000	...	2,576	† Tika presents received on the occasion of H. H. shown as extraordinary receipt in the budget
50,000	50,000	33,294	38,252	
2,500	2,500	1,772	2,299	
1,000	1,000	163	386	
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,16,571	1,19,899	
50,000	45,500	42,505	41,522	
11,200	12,000	9,790	10,821	
2,72,000	2,80,000	2,17,152	2,27,153	
23,000	20,500	21,083	19,514	
6,25,000	6,20,000	5,49,284	4,91,697	
24,700	25,000	27,655	12,301	
5,000	5,000	1,049	555	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10)	Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10).
	<i>Education.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
73	Education ... ..	...	...	...	...
74	Prince's Education ... ..	...	...	...	...
75	Library and Historical Research ... ..	...	...	...	...
76	Industrial Museum ... ..	...	...	...	...
77	Training School ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Medical.</i>				
78	Dispensaries ... ..	...	...	...	...
79	Native Vaid and Hakeems ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Sanitation.</i>				
80	Municipality ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Charities and Subscriptions.</i>				
81	Edward Relief fund (for the physically disabled indigents without any resources) ... ..	...	...	...	...
82	Dewasthan & donations ... ..	...	...	...	...
83	Poor House ... ..	...	...	...	...
84	Housing the poor ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Karkhanas</i>				
85	Mardani Deodi ... ..	...	...	...	...
86	Baggi-Khana & Motors ... ..	...	...	...	...
87	Shikar-Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
88	Farash „ ... ..	...	...	...	...
89	Shuter „ ... ..	...	...	...	...
90	Rasora (Kitchen) ... ..	...	...	...	...
91	Bagakakothar (Ward robes) .. ..	...	...	...	...
92	Pheel khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
93	Desi Workshop (Kidi khana) ... ..	...	...	...	...
94	Horse stud at Bilara ... ..	...	...	...	...
95	Jawahir-Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
96	Gow-khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
97	Sileh „ ... ..	...	...	...	...
98	Mule breeding ... ..	...	...	...	...
99	Ab-lar-khana ... ..	...	...	...	...

expenditure during 1910-11 and 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10.)	Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10.)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
95,000	1,00,000	80,532	72,686	
20,000	18,000	14,852	14,491	
6,000	5,000	3,519	3,723	
6,600	7,000	491	1,394	
5,000	5,000	507	2,103	
79,000	76,000	67,022	71,511	
21,000	20,000	22,160	20,579	
28,000	27,000	22,260	21,591	
25,000	25,000	12,600	3,844	
1,70,000	1,70,000	55,382	1,84,632	
6,000	6,000	.....	.....
10,000	10,000	.....	.....
9,700	7,700	8,075	8,217	
76,700	80,000	63,423	85,875	
36,000	40,000	30,490	33,034	
50,600	25,000	44,620	21,528	
15,700	20,000	11,566	12,721	
39,000	38,000	29,971	37,711	
30,500	30,000	23,296	30,157	
16,800	20,000	15,950	14,252	
15,400	12,000	11,895	14,005	
11,500	15,000	6,732	10,664	
44,000	15,000	23,045	9,524	
8,700	10,000	7,391	8,989	
20,000	12,000	4,255	5,537	
7,000	6,000	4,723	6,687	
7,500	7,500	6,334	8,343	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10.)	Current year (1910-11.)	Previous year (1909-10.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	Kirkiri Khana (Menagerie) ...	...	...	...	...
101	Palki and Nakar khana ...	...	...	...	...
102	Tater khana ...	...	...	...	...
103	Teohar Kharch ...	...	...	...	...
104	Musicians ...	...	...	...	...
105	Paraphernalia, uniforms &c. ...	...	...	...	...
106	Stipendaries ...	...	...	...	...
107	Sir Partap's allowance ...	...	...	...	...
108	Pension in lieu of Jagir ...	...	...	...	...
109	Ahmednagaris and Intiazis ...	...	...	...	...
110	Pind Bakshi ...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Investment.</i>				
111	Reserve fund ...	...	...	...	...
112	Railway Capital ...	...	...	...	...
113	Pipar Bhavi Tram-way construction ...	...	...	...	...
114	Famine Fund ...	...	...	...	...
115	Reserve fund for the marriage of 2 Baijee Sahibas.	...	...	...	...
116	" " " His Highness & Brothers.	...	...	...	...
117	Agricultural Bank ...	...	...	15,735	...
	<i>Other Heads.</i>				
118	Purchase ...	...	...	...	...
119	Gifts ...	...	...	...	...
120	Exchange and Discount ...	...	...	...	...
121	Safar Kharch ...	...	...	...	...
122	Gardens ...	7,000	4,000	4,715	6,461
123	Arboriculture ...	...	...	...	...
124	Miscellaneous expenditure ...	...	...	...	...
125	Grass storage ...	1,500	10,000	8,977	1,525
126	Ceremonials ...	...	...	...	...
127	Survey and Settlement ...	...	...	...	...
128	Lepor Asylum... ..	...	...	...	...
129	Archæological Excavations ...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Ordinary ...	72,85,100	67,45,000	80,79,095	77,74,205

expenditure during 1910-11 and 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,700	4,000	3,839	2,767	
3,400	3,500	3,466	2,555	
3,000	2,000	1,879	2,516	
3,000	2,000	1,688	2,264	
2,000	2,500	1,718	542	
25,000	25,000	...	...
38,000	37,000	43,663	37,729	
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
29,000	29,000	28,581	28,669	
4,000	4,000	3,637	3,811	
5,000	5,000	450	440	
4,00,000	3,00,000	22,59,917	11,44,004	
4,65,970	3,76,250	4,00,950	2,82,784	
66,000	1,50,000	56,430	1,43,929	
5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	
50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	
10,000	10,000	...	6,310	
3,00,000	1,50,000	1,38,063	2,02,345	
70,000	50,000	43,622	81,842	
5,000	7,000	2,431	4,319	
2,50,000	60,000	1,95,865	1,04,150	
56,500	50,000	55,636	47,086	
13,700	12,000	11,740	11,260	
10,000	10,000	13,479	10,091	
15,000	15,000	12,281	9,145	
1,00,000	1,00,000	63,273	1,34,787	
7,300	7,000	4,947	4,148	These items have been transferred from "Extraordinary".
4,000	4,000	2,911	2,487	
1,000	1,000	1,935	1,981	
67,60,770	*63,28,760	76,11,486	*66,40,041	*5 items having been transferred from extraordinary.

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11)	Previous year (1909-10.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Extraordinary.				
1	Payment of His Highness's Debts ... ..	...	...	...	...
2	Compensation for Jaswant Samand and Kot Forest villages ... ..	...	...	...	...
3	Late His Highness's debts ... ..	...	...	...	...
4	Miscellaneous merchants ... ..	...	...	...	...
5	Debts of Maharajs whose estates have lapsed to the State. ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	Miscellaneous advances ... ..	...	...	...	...
7	Taccavi advances ... ..	...	...	...	...
8	Special unforeseen outlay ... ..	...	...	...	...
9	Cholera and Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...
10	Famine expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...
11	Delhi Darbar ... ..	...	...	...	...
12	Census ... ..	...	...	...	...
13	Loans advanced on land security	7,000	...	...	7,283
	TOTAL OF EXTRA-ORDINARY ...	7,000	...	...	7,283
	GRAND TOTAL ...	72,92,100	67,45,000	80,79,095	77,81,488

expenditure during 1910-11 and 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	Current year (1910-11).	Previous year (1909-10).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	95,258	.....	95,258	
14,223	14,321	.....	98	
20,275	53,852	15,082	33,577	
23,213	23,731	20,000	518	
4,494	4,809	850	315	
50,000	50,000	1,52,802	.....
.....	.....	1,280	.....
25,000	25,000	15,358	.....
12,000	20,000	7,297	7,650	
4,000	.....	3,534	3,477	
1,00,000	.....	21,996	.....
48,000	.....	23,271	2,651	
.....	.....	.....	1,001	
3,01,205	2,86,971	2,61,470	1,44,545	*Items of "Grass Storage," "Ceremonials," "Survey & Settlement," "Leper asylum" and "Archæological Excavation" having been trans- ferred to "Ordinary".
70,61,975	66,15,721	78,72,956	67,84,586	

G. B. GOYDER,
FINANCE MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Appendix No. XX.

Statement of Medical relief afforded by the Marwar State during the year 1910-11.

Names of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of Indoor patients treated.					Daily average of indoor and out-door patients.	Operations.		Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Outdo r.	Indoor.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.		Major.	Minor.	Rs.	as p.	
Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur ...	20,485	942	675	114	23	79	51	211·54	501	760	15,276	8 1	
1st Branch Dispensary "	18,280	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	156·25	12	402	3,502	7 7	
2nd " Hospital "	7,823	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	72·24	25	249	1,998	...	3
Police Hospital "	1,392	59	70	6	1	9	3	15·69	1	31	647	1 10	
Pali Dispensary "	7,904	28	19	3	2	4	...	59·59	11	229	1,654	13 9	
Nagar "	6,218	65	51	6	...	6	2	56·06	39	427	2,096	12 7	
Merta City "	9,855	69	58	8	2	1	...	60·13	36	839	1,805	9 1	
Jalor "	3,342	32	24	2	4	2	...	30·78	17	133	1,403	14 1	
Bilars "	8,776	14	12	1	...	...	1	48·90	10	291	1,761	1 8	
Nawa "	6,721	54	40	...	1	10	3	56·99	7	169	1,549	2 4	
Bhimmal "	2,911	10	6	1	...	...	3	23·35	7	72	1,835	14 1	
Didwana "	852	24	15	4	1	2	2	6·17	...	20	645	3 ...	
Phalodi "	4,915	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	10·79	3	277	980	6 6	
Bali "	5,254	6	3	2	...	1	...	56·68	8	209	1,140	7 6	
Jesol "	5,608	63	45	10	...	4	4	51·15	7	192	1,765	8 8	
Barmer "	4,650	33	28	2	2	1	...	51·06	35	240	1,922	4 6	
J. B. Ry. Jodhpur "	5,513	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	54·66	...	167	1,455	10 2	
Do. Merta Road "	2,896	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	13·77	2	91	1,120	4 5	
Sojat "	7,296	19	14	4	...	...	1	60·16	20	254	1,338	2 5	
Desuri "	3,200	7	3	4	...	...	...	32·73	12	246	1,050	12 1	
Marwar Junction "	3,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	7	103	446	10 10	
Sanchor "	2,080	44	26	9	3	6	...	13·14	1	19	1,204	...	
Jaswant Hospital for females, Jodhpur	3,178	104	59	30	...	11	4	48·71	10	121	8,067	3 10	
Total	1,41,457	1,603	1,148	206	39	136	74	1214·49	762	5,532	54,667	15 3	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT.

Appendix No. XXI.

Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Marwar State, for the year 1910-11.

No. of Schools.		Description of School.	No. of Pupils on ROLLS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1911.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1	Jaswant College ...	35	25	23	23	16,754 7 6	...	...	...
1	1	Darbar High School ...	450	451	449	406	...	9,827 11 9	...	...
2	14	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools ...	180	174	137	129	...	4,164 13 0	...	...
2	2	Anglo-Vernacular Upper Primary Schools	821	958	640	667	...	...	9,627 8 7	...
40	40	Anglo-Vernacular Lower Primary Schools.	347	321	242	326	...	...	1,695 13 9	...
1	1	Primary Vernacular Schools ...	1,453	1,708	1,013	1,275	...	...	5,732 8 0	...
1	1	Hewson (Girls') School ...	61	78	47	60	...	...	3,271 7 6	...
1	1	Sanskrit School ...	31	32	20	20	...	721 0 3	...	...
1	1	Rajput Nobles' School ...	15	84	10	15	...	6,830 0 0	...	...
1	1	Normal School ...	18	33	4	20	...	472 13 6	...	...
1	1	The business Class ...	16	20	12	18	...	1,306 14 0	...	...
65	65	Total	3,427	3,864	2,602	2,959	16,754 7 6	23,323 4 6	20,327 5 10	Rs. a. p. 60,405 1 10
29	25	Aided Schools ...	2,433	2,136	1,892	1,805	Grants-in Aid to Private Schools			
94	90	Grand Total ...	5,860	6,020	4,494	4,761	Direction and Inspection charges			
							Mayo College Jodhpur Boarding House			
							Miscellaneous ..			
							Rs. a. p. 2,398 8 0 10,365 5 6 4,428 10 6 2,470 8 9 79,968 2 7			

† The expenditure as shown in Appendix XIX is 80,532; the difference is due to allocation.

G. B. GOYDER,
Finance Member.

Appendix XXII.

Statement showing the cropped area (in Bighas) of the assessed Khalsa villages during 1910-11.

CIRCLE.	Pergana.	WET CROPS.				DRY CROPS.								Ploughs.	Average dry area per plough cropped during the year.			
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Rajri.	Jawar.	Moth.	Gawar.	Mung.	Yil.	Cotton.			Maize.	Others.	Total.
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	7,033	677	...	272	7,982	1,10,246	35,161	58,696	10,070	1,443	5,451	726	14	423	2,22,230	3,927	56
	Shergarh	...	...	...	...	...	26,959	...	9,886	1,509	35	2	71	...	...	38,462	345	111
	Sheo	...	...	...	...	...	18,440	109	440	1,506	973	821	23	...	...	22,320	432	62
Nagore	Phaledi	1,917	...	...	38	1,955	74,804	2,170	55,828	12,773	1,411	997	4	...	22	1,48,009	2,192	67
	Nagore	613	108	10	217	948	1,18,561	114,705	73,942	13,389	3,353	44,453	...	9	113	3,68,525	4,669	79
	Didwana	62	371	...	61	497	51,403	2,584	23,228	7,603	454	13	...	...	13	85,295	1,219	70
Didwana	Marot	48	516	...	24	588	11,535	...	3,091	552	434	69	...	...	3,743	19,424	295	66
	Nawa	296	924	...	43	1,263	2,625	...	1,731	8	10	...	...	16	57	4,450	226	20
	Parbatsar	399	2,780	344	168	3,691	19,255	3,578	10,832	203	201	245	484	544	39	35,381	776	46
Merta	Merta	15,436	7,332	3,476	2,838	29,082	46,250	49,968	19,374	2,743	957	20,421	2,203	1,119	4,429	1,47,461	3,069	48
	Jaitaran	5,232	6,607	414	1,473	13,726	7,401	12,124	1,930	20	322	5,122	2,373	1,043	527	30,865	1,538	20
	Bilara	22,123	6,632	663	3,645	33,063	19,144	21,923	4,765	453	241	8,480	4,838	801	12,239	72,875	3,967	18
Bali	Sojat	10,748	5,405	731	2,954	19,841	5,350	13,804	1,288	19	704	6,319	2,020	2,250	2,460	34,214	3,121	11
	Desuri	3,513	6,120	72	953	10,688	1,826	2,413	943	101	2,799	7,552	1,921	3,306	1,671	22,532	1,710	13
	Bali	4,189	8,201	448	858	13,696	7,184	5,384	710	1,488	958	12,301	2,531	2,527	5,182	38,265	3,351	13
Sardar Samand.	Pali	12,076	1,706	1,071	417	15,270	13,698	5,283	314	1,718	86	9,645	1,026	97	189	32,056	1,917	17
	Sardar Samand	10,332	640	862	114	11,948	6,005	3,253	355	323	44	3,816	2,313	17	108	16,234	1,932	8
	Jalore	2,745	957	...	275	3,977	30,665	17	11,309	8,420	3,302	8,999	859	467	946	64,984	1,383	47
Jalore	Jaswantpura	4,854	...	...	459	5,313	47,191	88	6,524	8,316	6,766	12,345	1,144	119	7,277	89,773	1,468	61
	Sanahore	1,118	21	...	119	1,258	29,102	100	13,764	7,746	2,580	1,090	42	...	150	54,574	760	72
	Siwani	959	58	...	9	1,026	2,485	250	7,260	590	276	1,086	109	...	16	12,072	398	30
Jalore	Puchbhadra	2,056	80	...	106	2,242	8,911	4,019	2,367	498	468	424	74	...	48	16,809	617	27
	Total	105,838	49,135	8,094	15,059	1,78,126	6,59,043	2,76,933	3,08,580	80,048	27,817	1,49,651	22,761	12,329	39,651	15,76,813	39,312	40

SYAMA BEHARI, MISKA
Revenue Member.

Appendix No. XXIII.

Statement showing population of the Criminal tribes, class A with land in their possession during the year 1910-11.

No.	Perganas.	BAORIES.				SANSIS.				MINAS.				BHILS.				KOLIES.				BAGRIES.				TOTAL.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Land.	Bighas.	Bis- was.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Land.	Bighas.	Bis- was.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Land.	Bighas.	Bis- was.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Land.	Bighas.	Bis- was.
1	Bali	2	2	2	6	40	9	...	31	27	34	92	...	422	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	164	...	5
2	Bilara	759	649	771	2,179	20,049	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,262	20,472	...	5
3	Desuri	102	85	127	314	10,703	7	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	10,726	...	15
4	Didwana	400	338	477	1,215	12,257	8	...	43	37	35	115	...	588	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	12,846	...	0
5	Jaitaran	1,138	1,027	1,332	3,497	29,071	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,497	29,071	...	9
6	Jalor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	69	...	4
7	Jodhpur	415	319	317	1,051	14,485	2	...	113	58	74	245	...	936	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	15,421	...	12
8	Jaswantpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	182	...	10
9	Merta	854	1,023	1,449	3,326	20,342	9	...	13	20	22	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,381	20,342	...	9
10	Marot	285	298	415	998	9,203	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	9,203	...	18
11	Nagor	512	538	829	1,879	15,500	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,879	15,500	...	15
12	Pali	319	237	312	868	10,178	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	10,178	...	15
13	Parbatsar	670	804	879	2,353	19,358	17	...	3	3	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,364	19,358	...	17
14	Phalodi	19	25	28	72	466	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	466	...	14
15	Sofat	734	690	393	1,817	19,631	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,817	19,631	...	6
16	Sambar	27	30	35	92	932	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	932	...	13
17	Sanchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	50	...	0
Total		6,227	6,085	7,366	19,618	182,222	11	203	145	170	518	1,947	8	19	15	13	22	50	172	10	50	0	18	17	22	57	20,338	1,84,618	12

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT.

Appendix No. XXIV.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	DUTY.				REMARKS.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
I	Animals—						
	(a) Buffaloes	Head.	...	8	...	8	No import duty is levied on the she- buffaloes.
	(b) Camels	"	3	...	3	...	
	(c) Donkeys ... ..	"	...	...	...	3	
	(d) Cows ... ..	"	...	...	...	6	
	(e) He-goats	100	...	...	18	12	The export of she-goats and female sheep is not allowed.
	(f) Malesheep	100	...	...	25	...	
	(g) Oxen	Head.	...	...	...	6	
	Bones—	Mds.	...	...	...	4	
II	Cloth—						
III	(1) Cotton cloth—						
	(a) Fine cloth, Indian or English manufacture piece goods ...	Md.	6	4	...	...
	(b) Coarse	"	...	10	...	...
	(2) Woollen and silk cloth—						
	(a) Pashmina and silk	"	7	8	...	...
	(b) Coarse woollen cloth	"	...	10	...	...
	(3) Cloth with Benares embroidery ...	"	20	...	...	...
	(4) Cloth with Delhi embroidery ...	"	15	...	...	...
	(5) Cloth with imitation embroidery ...	"	10	...	...	...
	Cotton—						
IV	(a) Uncleaned ... ..	"	...	...	...	5	
	(b) Cleaned ... ..	"	...	...	...	10	
	(c) Twist or yarn thread	"	...	10	...	...
	(d) Sewing thread	"	1	14	...	...
	Fire arms and ammunition—						
V	(a) English gun and cartridges ...	Cent.	9	6	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(b) Gun-powder, English	Md.	10	...	...	...
	(c) Country guns	Gun.	1	...	...	...
	(d) Gun-powder, country	Md.	5	...	...	...
	(e) Fire-works	Cent.	6	4	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(f) Percussion caps	1,000	1	9	...	...
	Fruits dry... ..	Md.	1	...	...	...	Only almonds, raisins, dry date and pistachio subject to duty; others free.
VI	Ghee	"	1	4	...	10	
VII	Lace Gold or Silver	Cent.	6	4	...	...	Ad valorem.
VIII	Grains						
IX	(a) Rice	Md.	...	5	...	...
	(b) Wheat ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	Statistical duty.
	(c) Bajra ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	" "
	(d) Moth ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	" "
	(e) Gram ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	" "

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	DUTY.				Remarks.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
X.	Hides	Md.					
	(a) Raw ... ..	"	...	...	1	4	
	(b) Dressed ... ..	"	...	...	...	10	
	Leather, English or Country	"	1	4	1	4	
XI.	Intoxicants						
	(a) Wines and Spirits—						
	European	Cent.	25	..	...	...	Ad valorem.
	Country	Md.	2	...	...	...
	(b) Opium	"	200	...	...	...	Subject also to a transit duty of Rs. 5 per md. when bound to Sirohi and Jaisalmer.
XII.	Ivory	"	2	8	...	...
XIII.	Kirana including colours, dyeroots, groceries &c.	"	4	14	...	...
XV.	Metals—						
	(a) Copper	Md.	...	10	...	...
	(b) Bronze, brass and bellmetal	"	...	5	...	...	5 as from 25th August.
	(c) Tin and lead	"	...	10	...	...
	(d) Zinc	"	...	4	...	...
	(e) Iron	"	...	1	...	...
XVI.	Minari includes hardware, furniture, chemicals, manufactured steel, manufactured tobacco, glassware, Chinaware and other fancy ware, apparel, haberdashery, millinery and photographic gear &c.	Cent.	5	...	...	...	Ad valorem.
XVII.	Oils—						
	(a) Kerosine	Md.	1	14	...	...
	(b) Turpentine	"	1	14	...	...
	(c) Other common oils	"	1	4	...	...
XVIII.	Perfumery—						
	(a) Musk	"	800	...	...	...
	(b) Saffron	"	200	...	...	...
	(c) Scents Native and European	"	10	...	...	...
	(d) Itars	"	10	...	...	...
	(e) Sandal Oil and other superior scented oils	"	10	...	...	...

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	Duty.				Remarks.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs	A.	Rs.	A.	
XIX	Seeds and Flowers —						
	(1) Oilseeds						
	(a) Til	Md.	...	...	...	4	Statistical.
	(b) Sarsoon ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	
	(c) Linseed ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	
	(d) Raira ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	
	(e) Castor seed ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	
	(2) Amise seed,	"	...	8	...	...
	(3) Cotton Seed	"	...	4	...	...
	(4) Maura flowers	"	1	4	...	...
XX	Sugar--						
	(1) Refined						
	(a) Chini	"	2	...	...	...
	(b) Minja	"	1	4	...	...
	(c) Sweetmeat sugar candy and Patashas	"	2	...	...	...
	(2) Unrefined—						
	(a) Musti	"	...	10	...	...
	(b) Jaggery	"	...	12	...	...
XXI	Timber—						
	(a) Timber	"	...	10	...	...
	(b) Coal	"	...	2	...	...
XXII	Tobacco	"	1	14	...	...
XXIII	Wool ... ..	"	...	...	1	4	
XXIV	Jewellery, (Ad valorem)	Cent.	3	2	...	...
XXV	Gold—						
	(a) Bullion (Ad valorem)	"	1	9	...	...	Rebate of RS. 0/10/6 P.C. allowed on gold turned into Mohars within 15 days of its importation under Mehkma Khas certificate.
	(b) Articles of Gold	"	3	2	...	...
XXVI	Silver—						
	(a) Bullion,	"	1	9	...	...
	(b) Articles of silver	"	1	9	...	...

